

THE WEATHER

JULY - 25°



1940



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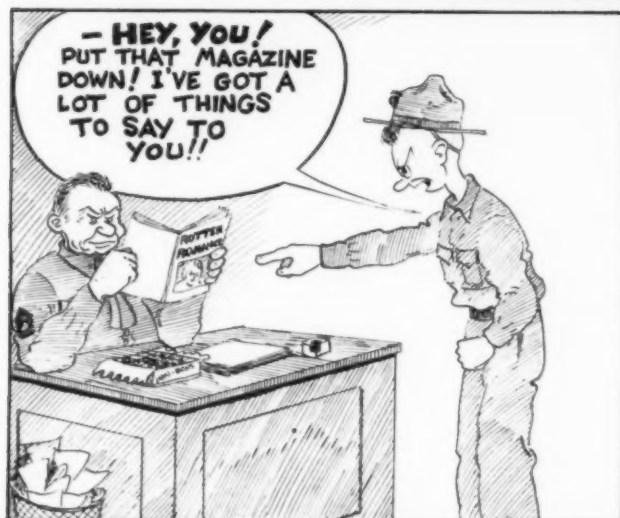
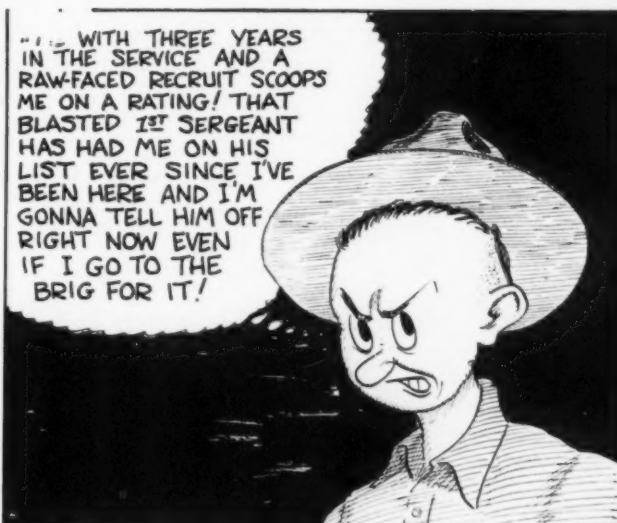
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Company E, 2nd Bn., 5th Marines
Company F, 2nd Bn., 5th Marines
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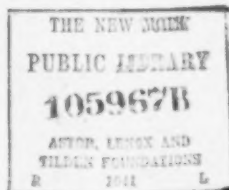
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THE LEATHERNECK

MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES

Published each month by the Marine Corps Institute at 8th and Eye Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C., for the advancement of education. Copy closes on the 8th of each month preceding date of issue.



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IN THIS ISSUE

A concise article by Lt. Col. A. T. McAnsh in which he defines BLITZ-KRIEG, and describes the NEW GERMAN ARMY.

The second and final installment on the French Foreign Legion by Col. Frank E. Evans, USMC.

Aerial Photography, by Major W. C. Lemly, USMC.

NEXT MONTH

Log of the USS Vandalia, including original excerpts from that great disaster.

An interesting story on the famous French .75.

Another story in the Havelock D. Nelson series.

The opinions of authors whose articles appear in THE LEATHERNECK do not express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. Additional entry at Baltimore, Md. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Jan. 27, 1913. Price \$2.50 per year. Advertising rates upon application to the Business Manager.

..... THIRTY

IN June of 1940 a group of enlisted men of the Marine Corps will take their places in a distinguished rank—a gratifying experience which comes only after the completion of thirty years of continuous military service.

Thirty years of varied memories will enrich the approaching years of their retirement. Recollections will be summoned up in hours of meditation of the early days in recruit training camp when life seemed hopeless until a letter came from home . . . the thrill of the first coveted chevron . . . the silent, prayerful, melancholy farewell to the United States as the young Marine, on the eve of his first voyage on an untamed sea, watched the lights on the shoreline of his homeland fade into nothingness. They will recall gay, careless, cities . . . cities smote with disaster . . . bright green fields seen on a visit to Ireland . . . scarred slopes in Flanders . . . music heard on the streets of Shanghai and Havana . . . marches on the plains of North China . . . all these; and yet the noblest thought of all will be the knowledge that they were United States Marines during those thirty years and upheld the traditions, ideals and assertions of our great democracy in whatever corner of the world they might have been and with courage and zeal equal to any situation.

To Quartermaster Sergeants Charles L. Riggs and Elmer T. Pantier; Gunnery Sergeants Fred Robinson and William H. Barr; First Sergeants James W. Burnworth, James W. Scott and Jesse D. Duke; Principal Musician Gerardus J. Bies; and Sergeant John Brudna, *THE LEATHERNECK* extends sincere congratulations and voices the good wishes of the entire Marine Corps. You have served your country long and faithfully with records creditable both to yourselves and the Service, and we wish to express the hope that you may have every happiness in your well-earned retirement from active duty.

OPPORTUNITY . . .

THERE are exceptions to most rules, and to most adages. The Marine Corps now shatters the adage that opportunity knocks but once. But though opportunity is even now knocking upon the door, she will enter only to those who open the door to her. Now underway is a recruiting campaign designed to swell the ranks of the Marine Corps by 9,000 men. With this increase there will be over 4,750 promotions. These will be distributed somewhat as follows:

1st pay grade	112
2nd pay grade	294
3rd pay grade	259
4th pay grade	621
5th pay grade	1,239
6th pay grade	2,634

The figures and their distribution are approximate, but most of the more than ten thousand privates now in the

OUR COVER . . .

This month was taken from the Army maneuvers, and shows the difference in landing methods as compared to our cover of March, 1940.

service will have a good chance for promotion. All along the line, opportunity is knocking.

Who will be the ones to get these promotions? Surely, those who just stand and wait are not going to be the ones rewarded. The increased rank will go to those who perform their duties diligently, who conduct themselves properly off duty, and who have prepared themselves for promotion.

Close and thorough study of the Landing Force Manual will prepare you for the examinations which will be given for these promotions. Non-commissioned officers will do well to keep up with their studies in the courses offered by the Marine Corps Schools. In most cases, the best men available will win these promotions. Now is the best time to prepare to prove yourself one of these best men.

These promotions are to be made in ten groups. If you do not get a promotion with the first group, don't become discouraged. Continue your efforts to make manifest your fitness. Show by your very action and by your knowledge of things military that you are fitted for the next higher rank.

Company commanders and First Sergeants will have in their companies a large number of new men, men who have just come into the corps. Most of them will be fresh from school and full of the eagerness and ambition of youth. These men will furnish serious competition to the old-timers and to those whose enlistments were made during the recruiting drive which brought our ranks to 25,000. Time alone is no assurance of preference, and no one hoping for promotion should take a chance on anything but his actual worth to the service.

Yea, verily, opportunity knocks. Don't let opportunity find you out (without proper preparation) nor behind barred doors (disqualified through mis-conduct or inefficiency). Prepare yourself in every way to enjoy the company of the welcome guest.

DEADLINE . . .

REAMS of excellent copy, together with certain contract limitations, have forced us to adopt a policy of holding to our deadline of the eighth of the month. It is impossible to handle copy after this period, and all correspondents are hereby asked to cooperate again, as they have done so many times in the past. A wavering deadline makes it impossible for us to bring out the magazine at the required time.

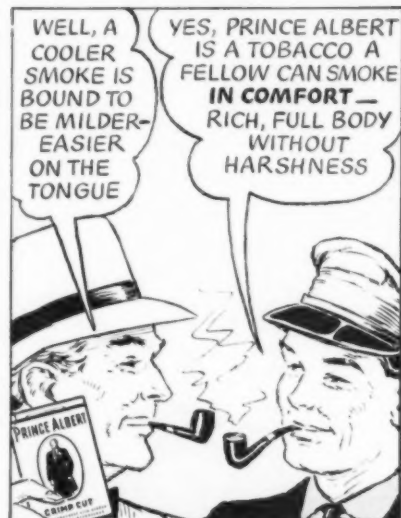
OL' JUDGE ROBBINS



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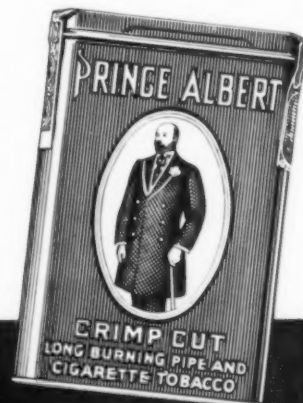
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pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy tin of Prince Albert

70
fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy tin of Prince Albert



PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE



SOUND OFF!



A FAR-OFF STATION

At the Border,
20-4-1940.

Dear Sirs:

I thought it might interest you to learn, in regards to the last page of your magazine, that there are several ex-Marines serving with the Finnish Army, or the Finnish American Legion, a volunteer unit of about 200 Americans and Canadians in the Finnish army. We are organized as an infantry and machine-gun unit on skis. We were sent to the front the first part of March and since then have been doing border guard duty on the Russian border (two lines censored).

We receive and give commands in Finnish and receive Finnish army pay and do regular army duties.

We are going to parade in Helsinki on May 16 and may be discharged then. All the other foreign volunteers have already gone home. We are last.

In the completion of our duties we have received very favorable comments from high ranking officers in the Finnish army. Several of us have given their lives here already. Many of us are not of Finnish parentage but merely "came for the trip."

So even out here on patrol duty on the Russian border you can hear the salty idioms of the good old U. S. Marine Corps.

Sincerely yours,

Stm. Charles R. Miller,

KPK 27, ps 8733, Finland.

U. S. Marines 1932-1936.

U. S. Coast Guard 1936-1938.

A NEW CATALOGUE

May 31, 1940

The Editor,
THE LEATHERNECK Magazine
Dear Sir:

Hillborn-Hamburger, Inc., of New York, manufacturers of military equipment, jewelry, and uniform trimmings, have just published a new wholesale catalogue of regulation Marine Corps uniform equipment which should prove of inestimable value to all officers and men of the Marine Corps.

Very truly yours,

Hillborn-Hamburger, Inc.

BUSINESS PICKS UP

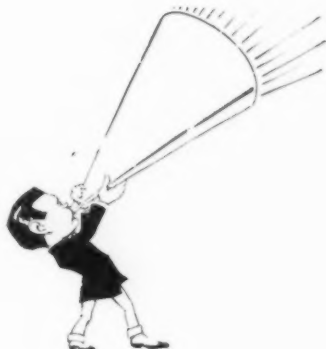
Editor, THE LEATHERNECK:

Due to the unusually interesting series of articles currently appearing in THE LEATHERNECK notices of which I posted on our bulletin board, all copies were sold this month. I believe we can use 20 copies in the future.

Sincerely yours,

1st Sgt. D. J. Donahoe,
M.B. Naval Torpedo Station,
Newport, R. I.

July, 1940



THANK YOU

753 Alexander Ave.,
San Luis, Calif.

Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Since joining the marines last March, my son has been sending me THE LEATHERNECK. I want to express my appreciation of the editorials in this magazine. I thought the article in the January issue, "To 6,000 New Marines," by J. J. Rogers, was very fine.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. S. Lohrberg.

A GOOD LIBRARY

Banister, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:

A few weeks ago I came in possession of nine years of THE LEATHERNECK and nearly have them worn out looking them over. It sure makes me think back to my own service and wonder what has become of all those grand fellows.

Yours truly,

Harold H. Smith,
Bannister, Mich.

A COUSIN AND A FAVOR

Marine A. E. Bishop
Royal Marines
Signal Station
Weymouth Dorset, England.

Dear Leathernecks:

As you see this is a British Marine writing this letter and I'm doing it for a bet. My oppo, or mate in other words, has bet me that I would not write and ask you to send me one of your cap badges as a keepsake. He has got one which he got off one of you in Portsmouth, England, on one of your visits here and I would very much like to have one—so come on pals you wouldn't want to see me lose this bet would you? I thank you and remain sincerely yours,

A. E. Bishop.

MORE ORCHIDS

Marine Corps Base
San Diego, California.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to offer my opinion of recent issues of THE LEATHERNECK which, I am sure, represents the spirit of the unexpressed opinions of many others. It seems that a remarkable improvement has been effected in OUR magazine lately with a more careful selection of material, a more inviting manner of presentation and the publication of such technical information has proved to be of both interest and guidance to all "leather-necks."

Even the stories seem better. I wish to congratulate those writers who contribute such interesting and excellent stories as the short one written by Corporal John J. Logan, entitled "Gunny," appearing in the May issue.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Lucas,
Pfc., USMC.

ONE IN A MILLION

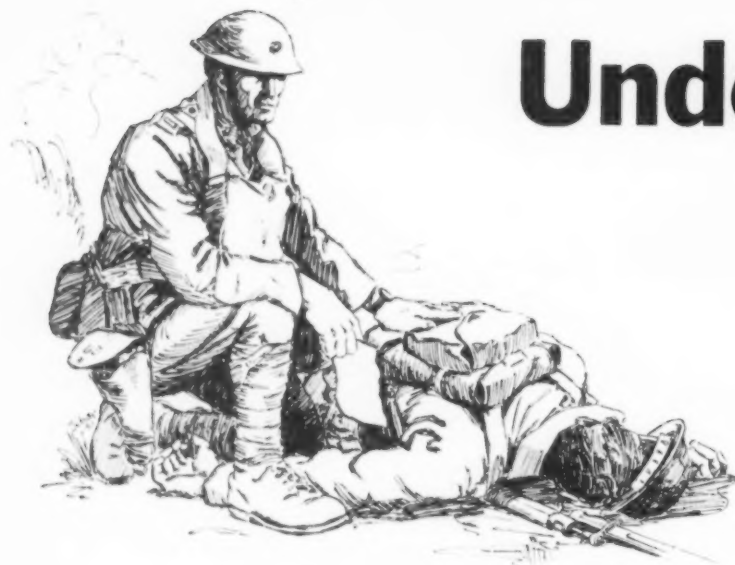
Dear Sirs:

I subscribed for THE LEATHERNECK magazine while in boot camp at San Diego in February, 1940. Since then I have only received one magazine, which is my fault, I imagine. Anyway, I'm sending you my future address so I can get my subscriptions.

I think THE LEATHERNECK is one of the finest magazines I've read in a long time and I intend to keep up my subscriptions after I leave the Marine Corps. Well, here's looking forward to my next subscription.

Sincerely yours,

Phillip R. Thorstad.



—A new replacement

Under Fire

**The Fighting 9th
Is Bracketed by
Long Range Guns**

by
HAVELOCK D. NELSON

"What time is it?" I recognized Corporal Jones' voice. He was about four holes to my left. "Thud!" went the gun. "Wait a minute," replied an answering voice. That was a replacement Sergeant of the 3rd Platoon, who was about twice the age of most of us, a Philadelphia street-railway man with a family, who had come back into the service as a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. Closer streaked the shell. Desperately I squirmed, trying vainly to wriggle deeper into the unyielding earth. The pitch and volume of the shell's whistling scream reached terrifying proportions, until BOOM! The ground heaved under me. I seemed to be suspended somewhere, as in a vacuum, amidst the most soul-satisfying peacefulness and utter quiet. What a startling contrast from the din of the preceding hours! Was this the prelude to death? If so, of what had I been afraid? It was complete rest.

Faintly I heard a voice calling my name. Faint as it was it disturbed the utter stillness I was enjoying. Irritated, I strove to shut it out. Persistently it gradually grew stronger. "Nelson! Nelson!" Then I became conscious I was still prone on my face in my shallow hole. A quick mental survey of myself assured me that I was untouched. Again I heard that voice, normally loud this time. "Nelson, are you alright?" It was that of Sergeant Lee Cox, next to me on the right. "Yeah, I'm alright," I replied, turning over on my side. "who was it?" I added, as my eyes fell on several bloody shreds of clothing festooning the wheat about me. He didn't know at the moment, but we soon learned that the shell had made a direct hit on our Philadelphia replacement sergeant, just three holes to my left. There was not a single portion of him large enough to burn! Well, it *must* have been painless.

It was many minutes before any of us had enough courage to do much moving about, for it seemed most logical that, having accurately established the range, the Boche 155 howitzer would throw over a couple of more shots just for luck. However, the guncrew must have had its attention diverted elsewhere, for no further shells arrived from

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that source. Not long after that, one of the 3rd Platoon boys got up and walked off towards the rear. No one paid any attention to him, thinking that he might have been wounded. It developed later on that he had not been touched. Probably his nerves just couldn't stand another minute of it, so he just left. I can't say that I could blame him much, as he had been even closer to that direct hit than I had been. I appropriated a pair of German field glasses which he neglected to take with him.

Just before dusk the German gun which had been periodically firing a high-explosive shell at the smoking tank on our left, changed to shrapnel and shifted its fire to the vicinity of the spot which that lone aviator had been so busily bombing earlier in the afternoon. Its shells would burst up in the air about one hundred yards directly in front of us. That, compared with our experiences with other shells during the day, was too far away to worry about. I was on my knees cleaning my rifle, when one of these shells burst, but only glanced up to see if it was coming closer than the previous ones. This time, however, my pause became prolonged as I heard a fragment come fluttering through the air directly toward us. Curious to see how close it might come, I waited. The fluttering sound ended abruptly, as I felt a hammer-like blow just above my left knee. My downward glance was just in time to see a small blurred object streak away from my leg into the wheat. For perhaps thirty seconds I remained immobile watching my leg, waiting for the blood to commence oozing through my breeches. I don't know yet whether I felt more relief than disappointment, or vice versa, when upon examining my knee, I could find only a small slit in my breeches and an equally small cut in the skin beneath. Then I retrieved the fragment. It was an inch cube of steel which had evidently struck me on one of its flat surfaces, and, bounced off of my taut muscles. It was still hot, so I tossed it away much to my regret since.

It must have been about dark when Tigny commenced to burn, set on fire by the Germans as they commenced to retire. Artillery fire about us had ceased entirely at dusk when the observation balloons were hauled

down, so we were reasonably free to move about as we pleased. I found there were less than thirty-five of us still on the job, and several of them like myself had been hit, inconsequentially. The clothing of still others bore marks of bullets or shell fragments, such as Saunders with four bullet holes through the sleeves and skirt of his blouse.

Some time after dark Rich called me to him. He told me I was to take someone with me and see if I could find the 84th Company. That outfit was supposed to be about five hundred yards off to our left front, and I was to establish contact and patrol the interval for an hour. Taking Saunders with me, we set out slowly across that dreaded turnip field keeping the glowing village on our right. I was not very keen about that detail, mainly because we had heard reliable rumors that we were to be relieved at midnight, and I did not want to take any chances on going astray in the meantime. The possibility of any Germans wandering around out there did not worry me any as I felt confident that they were rather busy establishing a new line further to the rear. However, we stopped now and then to listen, and, to pull up a fresh turnip to munch on. I ate so many turnips that night that I eat them under protest even to the present day. Even though we must have covered some five hundred yards, we neither heard nor saw signs of anyone. Then we circled around to the north, stopping to investigate the tank which had burned itself out before nightfall. It wasn't a pleasant place to tarry as one of the crew had been killed by the shell which had wrecked and set fire to the tank, and his body was considerably scorched. Some time after midnight I reported back to Rich. He said to remain in as our relief was due most any time.

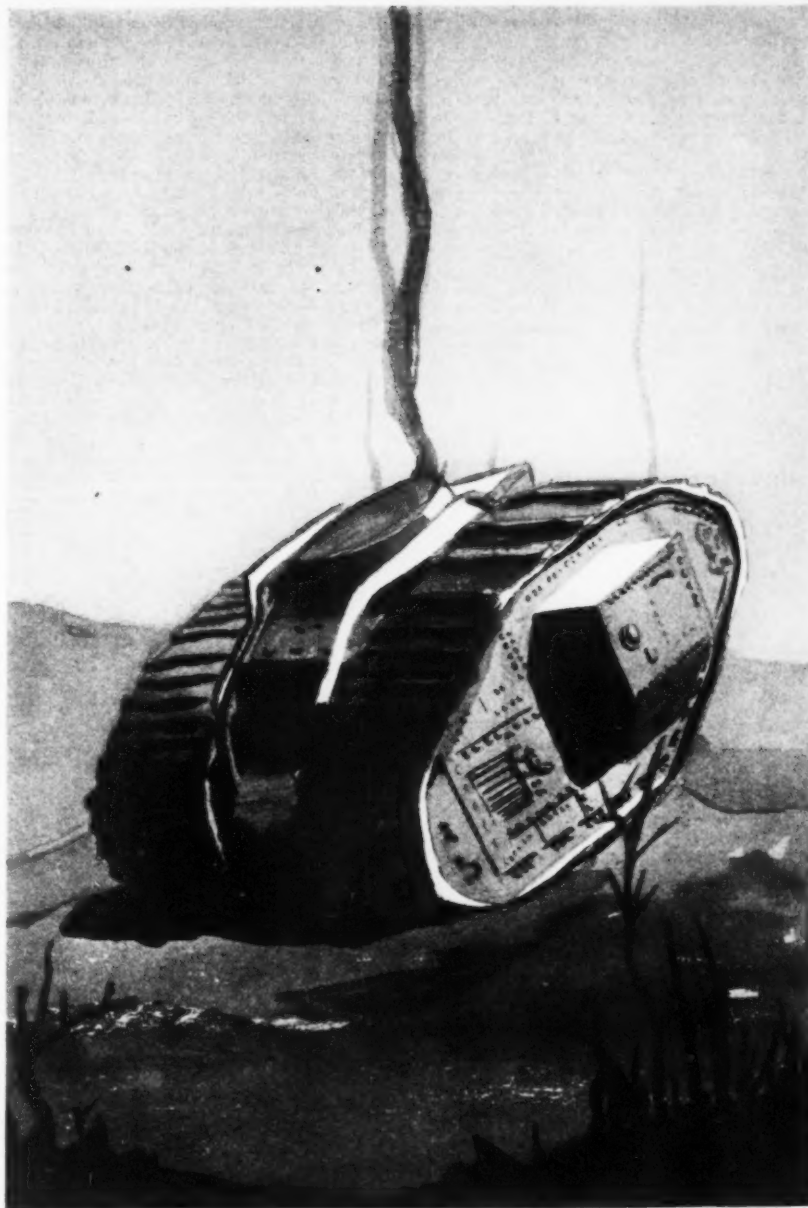
Not long after 1:00 A.M., July 20th, we heard the shuffling of many feet along the road from the rear. It proved to be our relief. Silently the new troops moved along our line, each man looking for a hole. Unfortunately there were at least five times as many newcomers as there were of us, so our holes didn't begin to go around. They gathered in groups, whispering among themselves. They were Moroccans, wearing the long overcoats under the square packs, soiled

musette-bags, tinware, etc., of the French poilu, while their black, sweaty faces glinted in the glow from burning Tigny. One of them came over to me, and whispered, the whites of his eyes rolling apprehensively, "On sont les Boche?" Inwardly amused, I answered in a regular conversational tone, "Boche partie!"

Since we had been expecting for several hours to be relieved, it did not take us very long to start back. Not far away from there, Sergeant Cox and I came upon one of the Moroccans sitting along side the road groaning. Finding he had been hit in the leg by a chance shell fragment, we stood him up on his good leg, had him put one arm around each of our necks, and started off to the rear with him. We didn't like the idea of being slowed down on our trip out, but we knew how we would appreciate any help in his condition, and, besides the first aid station was only about a mile and a half away. He did very well on his one good leg, no doubt being more eager to get back than we were.

We had gone about a half mile, having just passed the sunken road in which we had rested momentarily that morning, when a body of troops could be heard coming toward us. As the head of that column passed by me a familiar voice sang out, "Is Captain Voeth there?" It was Morgan's voice! My heart leaped wildly with joy! George was all right after all! My drooping spirits soared sky-high, as I thanked God profusely for sparing us both. It didn't seem possible, but yet it must be true. George was all right! Wow!

After that it seemed no time at all until Cox and I had reached the road junction where the aid station was located, turned over our wounded man, and then covered the remaining three-quarters of a mile to the assembly point at the graveyard just east of Vierzy. Slowly the company's survivors drifted in by twos, threes, or in larger groups. As soon as each one came in I looked up eagerly to see if he were Morgan. It was some little time before he did come, and when he did, well, words weren't any good. We simply clasped hands and stared at each other in silence. After awhile he told me what had happened to him. Before we had reached that sunken road, something struck him with terrific force in the chest. After recovering his breath, he became conscious of blood running down his chest. He was sure that he had been badly wounded, so he started for the rear. It was several minutes before he recovered sufficient courage to see just how badly he had been injured. When he did finally investigate, he found that apparently a piece of high explosive shell had struck his gas mask canister with enough force to drive through the canister, his blouse and shirt, and to inflict a nasty gash on his chest. Enormously relieved, he stanchied the flow of blood, and then found that the rest of us had disappeared. Not feeling that his wound justified reporting back to a First-Aid station, he decided to stick around and do what he could to assist those more seriously wounded. Despite continuous exposure to enemy fire, he did just that. One of those whom he found was a man from his own squad, A. J. Richardson, whom we called "Big Rich" to distinguish him from Gy.Sgt. Richardson. One of Big Rich's feet had been completely severed above the ankle, with the exception of one ligament. Although Big Rich had managed to stem the flow of blood some by gripping his leg tightly with both hands, he had become pretty weak by the time that George stumbled upon him. Morgan applied a tourniquet, and tried to carry Big Rich on his back. But that wouldn't work because the severed foot dragged painfully by the one ligament. George tried to cut the liga-



—a smoking tank

ment with his bayonet, but the bayonet was too dull, and the impromptu operation too painful for Big Rich. Realizing that he had to have help, Morgan finally succeeded in finding someone with a stretcher, thus managing to get Big Rich to a First Aid station. The rest of the day George helped all the wounded he could find in the wheat, eventually locating Captain Voeth who detailed him as a guide to bring in one of the relief units.

Just as dawn was beginning to lighten the eastern horizon, the remnants of the company formed in our usual column of twos, and started for the rear. Buoyed by the knowledge that we were leaving the front behind us, we managed to make our weary legs carry us along at a fairly rapid, shuffling gait, heartsick and silent with the thoughts of the many not with us, back through battered Vierzy, to the woods which

I had left so fearfully just twenty-four hours before. Even the sight of our rolling kitchen with Nagle and his crew of K.P.'s engaged in setting out a steaming hot breakfast for us, failed to arouse any audible enthusiasm, hungry as we were. Whatever conversation occurred was carried on in subdued tones. Each one of the blanket rolls, remaining in the pile nearby after each of us present had retrieved his own, was a mute, but effective, reminder of someone who had not returned. Personally I felt that I had received a sudden, but fully unexpected reprieve from inevitable doom. I was most certainly alive and unharmed. But why? Over and over my mind reviewed the horrors of the previous day in that wheat field. It seemed impossible, and unreasonable, that anyone could have survived, well and sane. I was almost afraid to believe it to be true. And, for Morgan and I both to

have come out alive, that was barely short of a miracle!

Our chow-line that morning lacked the usual exuberance, even the mess-kits seemed to clatter less noisily, and, as was the case the first time we came out of Belleau Woods, the galley crew seemed to be at a loss for words. Maybe there was a sort of "Valley of the Shadow" expression on our faces, which suggested that nothing more was in order than the quick, awed glance given in silence to each as we passed by.

After eating, the company fell in by platoons. The shortness of our line was tragic. The morning before there had been between fifty and sixty men in our platoon ranks. Now there were thirteen! "Casey" Jones and I were the only Corporals. There were no Sergeants or Officers. Slowly Rich ran through the roster. When a man did not answer to his name, someone volunteered the information, "Killed," or "Wounded," and Rich made the appropriate notation opposite his name. If silence followed the reading of a name, and no information was obtainable, that name was marked "Missing." This was not an accurate check, but the best that could be done under the circumstances. Many men reported wounded, died shortly after being hit, or the next day. Others said to have been missing were found to have been killed. This is substantiated by a comparison of the 97th Company casualties as reported on the field, according to "The History of the Third Battalion," and our battle deaths as carried in the Second Division History. According to the former, our company started the attacks with 7 officers and 213 men; 12 men were reported killed, 4 Officers and 195 men wounded, and, 15 men missing. Thus, 3 officers and 81 men remained. According to the official Division List our total of "Killed in Action" and "Died of Wounds" was 28, almost exactly the total of those originally reported killed or missing.

The original members of the 4th Platoon, who received fatal wounds July 19th, were Sgt. Myron Beals, Fred Bunn, Theo Carey, Joe Humler, Alf. Kerr, John O'Shea, James Owens and Sammy Walker. Included in the thirteen who reassembled the next day were the following originals, according to my memory of nineteen years later: Gy.Sgt. Richardson, Corp. "Casey" Jones, Sykes McClane, Robert Saunders, George Harney, Robert Lang, John Brown, Ivan Wright, George Morgan, and myself. Even the last four of these had been hit, three of the four, excepting myself, severely enough to necessitate being given antitetanus shots, thus entitling them to wound stripes.

Hot food and a couple of hours rest did wonders for us physically, and even the set, dazed expressions of our faces began to relax somewhat, but it was to be several days before even a portion of our natural spirits of youthful enthusiasm was to return. Some of the latter was gone forever. Soon after 8:00 A.M. the company fell in again, this time with full packs. Rich, being the only remaining Gunnery Sergeant, became Acting First Sergeant, while I, as the senior Corporal in the platoon, became its nominal commander. In an extended column of twos we left the woods behind us, moved across open country northward to a point on the edge of the Forest de Retz near le Translon Farm, just to the north of Verte Feuille Farm. Here we were told to scatter out and bivouac for the remainder of the day, and probably for the night.

Morgan and I had scarcely begun putting up our pup-tent, before we realized that further rest was going to be next to impossible. The woods in this area had been so terrifically cut up by shell fire, that both large and small branches, further weakened

by a strong steady wind, kept crashing down at odd intervals. Occasionally these crashes of branches or tree trunks would be followed by cries of "First Aid!" "First Aid!" as some wholly unsuspecting Marine was pinned to the ground. It became so bad that each platoon had to post a watch whose only job was to keep his eyes on the branches above his unit, and cry out a warning at the first sign of one cracking off. The strain on our already over-wrought nerves was nearly as bad as hostile shelling. It was impossible to relax and get some much needed sleep, for we knew not at what instant we would have to jump to our feet and run for our lives. During the course of the day several injured men from other units were carried past us on stretchers. "It was a bit ironic to have survived the previous day, and then, when in supposed safety, to be injured by a falling tree. Because of the danger of being seen by enemy planes we had to stay in the woods and take it.

We were in a portion of the Forest de Retz which jutted out several hundred yards to the east from the eastern edge of the forest. At the southern edge of this section



a French observation balloon was located not far from us. Sometime in the afternoon we heard the winch on the truck begin to squeal, indicating that the balloon was being hauled down in a hurry. Rushing to the edge of the woods, we watched the ground crew running to their various stations, including the anti-aircraft machine guns, while high in the air to the south a German plane could be seen approaching in a leisurely manner. Much to our surprise the observer jumped from the balloon while it was high above the tree tops, although the enemy plane was still so far away that the Iron Crosses on its wings were barely distinguishable. The strong south wind caught the parachute and whirled it rapidly along over the forest. We

chased along beneath to see where the observer was going to land. Within less than a hundred yards the chute had dropped so low that the man was being dragged through the tops of the trees, but the wind carried him along without his speed being perceptibly diminished. I didn't continue the chase to the end, but it was said that the man was dragged that way for several hundred yards before catching in one of the trees. When he was finally helped back to earth, he was a mess. His clothing was in tatters, and his skin was a mass of scratches and bruises from head to foot. He must have been just a bit irked about that jump when he learned that the Boche plane did not even approach within shooting distance of the balloon.

As darkness approached, the wind died down, lessening the danger from falling branches. George and I lost no time in going to sleep as soon as we had finished eating our evening chow. Some time during the night a heavy shell exploded behind us, jerking us up from the depths of the soundest slumber. In less than a second we were out of the tent, our bewildered senses doing their sleep-dulled best to figure out what had happened, and then what might happen next. We did not have to wait long. A dull boom thudded, off to the southeast, ominously close. The rumbling whine of a big shell rushed towards us. Flat on our faces, we heard the crashing explosion about a hundred yards behind us in the forest. Screams of pain, and the usual calls for first-aid sounded startlingly loud in the comparative stillness after that terrific blast. So, also, did the traffic on the nearby road seem to increase in volume, and, also in ominous significance in my befuddled brain. That big gun had been mighty close. Hence it would mean but one thing—the Germans had broken through! And, the French, who had relieved us, were falling back! There was not the least doubt in my mind about that.

I do not believe that George and I spoke one word, but, almost simultaneously, we both started to strike our pup-tent. And in less time than it takes to tell about it, our heavy marching order was made up and ready to go places. Looking up from fastening the last buckle, there was Rich standing before us, simply glaring! Instantly I realized that I had been both hasty and thoughtless, so I arose, not a little chagrined. "Who the hell told you to take your tent down?" he roared at me. "No one," I had to admit sheepishly. "Put it up again," he barked, "and be god dam quick about it!" He turned on his heel, and disappeared in the darkness. Needless to say, I was not proud of my brief lapse into panic. Just in case any more of those large shells should arrive, George and I did not put up our tent again, but dragged our things under a large prostrate tree trunk which might give some measure of protection from flying fragments. But no more disturbances occurred that night. It was learned the next morning that the shells had been fired from one of those large caliber guns in the ravine near Vierzy. The crew had been hiding in one of the numerous nearby caves, sallying forth for a couple of random shots in the dark. Those two shells took the life of one man and wounded seventeen others in our battalion.

At noon of the 21st we moved back three kilometers to the point where we had spent the night of July 17th. A rest ensued until that evening, when there commenced a series of movements to the rear by easy stages, by way of Taille Fontaine and Levignen, arriving in Nanteuil le Hardoin on July 24th.

Candidates Receive Commissions

Corporals David Ernest Marshall, William Morgan Gilliam, and Wade Mosby Jackson, having met the strict requirements and having successfully passed the rigid academic examinations which have been the stumbling block for so many applicants in the past, were awarded commissions as Second Lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps and will continue their studies at the Basic School, Philadelphia, Pa.

The personal initiative and ambition shown by these three successful candidates in leaping the first hurdles, will, we are confident, carry them on to the goal for which they are striving, the attainment of the cherished rank of commissioned officers in the finest military organization in the world, the United States Marine Corps.

Thumbnail sketches of the three who are entering the second lap in the fight for advancement reveal the academic background and experience needed to meet the stern tests already completed, and the exhaustive work to come.

William Morgan Gilliam was born November 21, 1914, in Sesser, Illinois, and attended primary schools there. After

completing high school he studied mechanical and electrical engineering for two years. Enlisting in the Marine Corps at Chicago, Ill., on April 13, 1936, he has done duty with the 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, Fleet Marine Force, at San Diego, California. He participated in the defense of the International Settlement, Shanghai, China, during the 1937 Sino-Japanese engagements from Sept. 19, 1937, to Feb. 16, 1938.

Wade Mosby Jackson was born January 30, 1916, in Brinkley, Arkansas. He is a college graduate and was a successful salesman prior to his enlisting in the Marine Corps on Sept. 2, 1937. While in college Lieutenant Jackson majored in Arts and Sciences and in addition, he speaks and writes Spanish fluently. Since his enlistment he has been attached to the Marine Corps Base at San Diego, California, in the capacity of Instructor in Basic Training Subjects under Marine Corps Order No. 146.

David Ernest Marshall was born February 15, 1914, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and attended the Grade Schools and High School in that city. In addition to High School, Lieutenant Marshall has com-

pleted three and one-half years of college work and attended the United States Military Academy for eighteen months. He enlisted in Chicago, Illinois, on June 28, 1938, and was sent to the Recruit Depot at San Diego, California, for recruit training, upon completion of which he was attached to the Marine Detachment, U. S. Receiving Ship, San Francisco, California. He has also done duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. He is a qualified drill instructor and has been assigned to that duty during the greater part of his enlistment.

It will be a pleasure to serve under you, Lieutenants, nee Corporals, and the entire personnel of the Marine Corps wish you every success and know that you will do credit and honor to the rank which you now hold.

Colonel Charles F. B. Price will present a sword to the candidate attaining the highest grade in the examinations. Colonel Price was entrusted with the sword by the family of a deceased officer, who expressed the wish that he dispose of it to the best advantage.



Wade M. Jackson



William M. Gilliam



David E. Marshall



The New German Army

by

LT. COLONEL A. T. McANSH

The German Army of today has radically changed its mode of warfare. No longer do great masses of men roll across a field toward an objective, hoping to take it by the sheer weight of numbers. That is outdated. Field operations differ greatly from those of the last war.

Organization of Divisions

The divisions of the German Army are organized as light mechanized, heavy mechanized, infantry, motorized and mountain units.

The light mechanized divisions are composed of: Motorcycle infantry and machine guns, armored cars, light tanks (carried in trucks), horse cavalry, horse artillery (light) and artillery (in trucks).

A heavy mechanized ("Panzer") division is a mechanized force of all arms, approximately 14,000 men strong, with some 3,000 motor vehicles of all types. The Panzer division is in no sense a motorized infantry division of the present type in our Army. It is more nearly the equivalent of a pre-war cavalry division which the advance of science has permitted to be mechanized. The division is built for speed. Hard hitting qualities are sacrificed to achieve this purpose. The Panzer division is organized in three echelons:

A reconnaissance echelon, organized as a motorized reconnaissance battalion with 50 armored cars, a motorcycle infantry company, and supporting weapons.

A shock echelon organized as a tank brigade with some 450 tanks.

A ground holding echelon organized as a motorized infantry brigade, with two motorized infantry battalions in armored cars, one motorcycle battalion, one medium howitzer artillery regiment, and appropriate engineers, anti-tank units and signal troops.

The motorized division is organized identically with the horse and foot divisions, with the exception that it contains one organic mechanized reconnaissance battalion. Unlike our motorized division, the German motorized division is provided with one-ton half track vehicles serving the heavy infantry weapons, the heavy machine guns, mortars, infantry howitzers and anti-tank guns. These so-called "Hiliput" tractors have an extremely low silhouette, a maximum road speed of 60 kilometers an hour and great cross-country mobility. They accompany the infantry in combat in the same manner as the horse-drawn vehicles operate in the infantry division. Thus the motorized division not only has strategic mobility, but its tactical mobility on the battlefield is maintained through its heavy weapon carriers.

Recently motorized and mechanized divisions have been organized into a mechanized corps consisting of two mechanized divisions and a motorized infantry division.

It might be well here to mention the difference between mechanized and motorized troops. Mechanized troops are infantry, artillery and cavalry, which use motor-

ized materiel in battle. Motorized troops are infantry, artillery and cavalry which use motor transport to get them to the field of battle, but which, once there, fight as in the days before the advent of the gas engine.

Panzer Divisions

Three-quarters of the German tanks are organized in the Panzer and light mechanized divisions. The remainder are formed into a number of GHQ tank regiments for close infantry support.

Finally, the organization of the basic infantry division, comprising by far the greater part of the Army:

- 1 Infantry brigade of 3 regiments.
- 1 Light artillery regiment.
- 1 Divisional reconnaissance unit.
- 1 Anti-tank battalion.
- 1 Antiaircraft group.
- 1 Pioneer battalion.
- 1 Signal battalion.
- And administrative services.

The full establishment of the division is about 12,000 men.

The infantry regiment is composed of:

- Headquarters.
- 3 Infantry battalions.
- 1 Intelligence section.
- 1 Cavalry section.
- 1 Heavy weapons company.
- 1 Anti-tank company.
- 1 Ammunition column.

An infantry battalion consists of:

- 3 Rifle companies.
- A heavy weapons company.

1 Reconnaissance section.

1 Signal section.

A battalion heavy weapons company consists of:

3 Platoons with 12 heavy machine guns and 6 81mm mortars.

A rifle company of 190 men consists of:

3 Platoons, each consisting of 4 squads with 4 light machine guns and one light mortar, in addition to rifles.

A squad consists of:

10 men, 3 to serve a light machine gun.

1 to carry ammunition, and 6 riflemen.

Rifles are of the bolt action type.

The regimental heavy weapons company contains:

2 150-mm howitzers.

6 80-mm mortars.

6 Light grenade throwers.

The regimental anti-tank company consists of:

3 Platoons with 12 37-mm guns.

The regimental cavalry section consists of:

1 Officer and 29 mounted men for patrol duty.

In addition to the above, each company has a squad of trained engineers and a sufficient number of trained signal men.

The Artillery Regiment

The artillery regiment consists of:

3 Battalions of 105-mm howitzers.

1 Battalion of 150-mm howitzers.

Each battalion consisting of 3 batteries of 4 guns each.

The anti-tank battalion consists of:

3 companies of 13 guns each, total 36.

In addition, in the field, a company of 20-mm antiaircraft guns is added to the anti-tank battalion.

One point worthy of mention is the great emphasis on anti-tank guns. Each infantry regiment possesses a company of 12 37-mm A.T. guns. Each division has a battalion of 36 A.T. guns. This gives a total of 72 within the division, in addition to a great number of GHQ battalions. This A.T. armament is the heaviest of any army in the world.

The German machine gun is now an air-cooled weapon. It serves both as a light and heavy machine gun, the only difference being that the light machine gun has a bipod mount, and the heavy machine gun a tripod.

The only arm of the German Army which has undergone serious reduction in recent years is the cavalry. One two-regiment brigade of old cavalry remains, the other cavalry regiments being trained as reconnaissance regiments. Each is designed to be split up and to furnish reconnaissance detachments of 300 men each to the infantry divisions.

Heavy artillery and chemical warfare units are assigned to corps and army headquarters,

and are incorporated according to needs.

Air Corps

Some of the standard models of the German Air Corps are: The Heinkel He 112 Single-seat fighter, 1,150 h.p. Daimler-Benz DB. 601A motor.

Dimensions: Span 29 ft. 10 in.; length 29 ft. 7 in.; wing area 183 sq. ft.

Weights: Empty 4,200 lbs.; pilot 200 lbs.; radio, 44 lbs.; fuel, normal range, 126 gals., 943 lbs.; oil, 88 lbs., armament, oxygen, etc., 265 lbs.; disposable load 1,540 lbs. normal loaded weight 5,740 lbs.; overloaded weight 6,490 lbs.

Loadings: At normal loaded weight. Wing 31.4 lbs. per sq. ft.; power 4.98 lbs. per h.p.; span 6.45 lbs. per sq. ft.

Performance: Maximum speed 358 m.p.h. at 12,300 ft.; cruising speed 282 m.p.h. at 13,120 ft.; stalling speed 90 m.p.h.; initial rate of climb 2,760 ft. per minute; time to rated height (13,120 ft.) 5 minutes; service ceiling 31,170 ft.; duration (normal at 282 m.p.h.) 2.65 hrs.; range 715 miles; duration overloaded at 236 m.p.h. 6.85 hrs.; range 1,555 miles.

Reconnaissance bombers of the German Air Force: The Heinkel He 111K. Mk111 (two 1,050 h.p. Daimler-Benz 600s): Span 74 ft. 3 in. Length 57 ft. 9 in. Top speed (dust bin extended) 236 m.p.h. at 13,100 ft. Service ceiling 31,000 ft. Crew 4. Three movable machine guns. Retractable dust-bin underneath fuselage.

The Junkers JU88K (two 1,200 h.p. Junkers Jumo 211s): Span 56 ft. Length 47 ft. 7 in. Top speed 317 m.p.h. at 15,600 ft. Crew 3 or 4. Three movable machine guns.

The Henschel Hs 126 (one 880 h.p. BMW 132 De): Span 47 ft. 7 in. Length 35 ft. 7 in. Top speed 221 m.p.h. at 9,850 ft. Service ceiling 28,000 ft. Crew 2. One fixed, one movable machine gun.

The Junkers Ju 87 (one 1,200 h.p. Junkers Jumo 211): Span 45 ft. 4 in. Length 35 ft. 6 in. Top speed 242 m.p.h. at 14,000 ft. Service ceiling 27,000 ft. Crew 2. Two fixed, one movable machine guns.

The level of training in both Army and Air Force is considered high, despite the

inevitable difficulties consequent to rapid numerical expansion of both forces. Very little emphasis has been placed in the Army on either administration or house-keeping. The quartermaster, paymaster, and regimental business officers have a standing in the German Army that would seem strange to American soldiers. Regular officers, the Germans say, should bend all their energies to fighting. "Beamers" or civic officials, therefore, are admitted to the Army for administrative work, such as bookkeeping and other business details. They rank as officers, but are considered officials. High commanders devote the bulk of their time and energy in supervising troop training.

The traditional German tactical doctrines of the offensive have persisted from World War days through the Reichswehr to the new Army. In the General Staff school, nine tactical problems in offensive action are given for every one dealing with a defensive situation. To achieve the tactical initiative under any and all circumstances could well be held to be a German maxim, even if thereby the risk of piecemeal attacks, of stumbling into ambushes, and of exposing flanks is accepted as a regrettable corollary.

Much thought has been given to the advisability of utilizing in open warfare tactical units smaller than the division. Many officers had urged that a smaller division be introduced. This suggestion, however, has been rejected. Instead, the idea had taken hold that the reinforced regiment was the logical tactical unit in open warfare, and that when not encountering fixed resistance, the division should play much the same role as the corps had previously done. In consequence, the entire Army has been trained to march and fight as reinforced regiments.

In general, the infantry divisions attack on broad fronts, each division within the corps being assigned a zone of action and an objective. Within the division zone of action the advance is conducted by reinforced regiments.

This reinforced regiment is known as the basic "march combat group" in the German Army, and is a result of war experience on many fronts. It consists of one regiment of infantry with one battalion of light field howitzers attached and with such other divisional troops, signal, engineering, anti-tank and artillery as the situation demands. The strength of this unit usually aggregates about four thousand officers and men. The formidable striking power of the march combat can be realized by a glance at the equipment with which the infantry regiment is provided. It contains organically 81 light machine guns, 42 heavy machine guns, 27 light mortars,



A German Anti-Aircraft Unit

24 heavy mortars, 12 37-mm anti-tank guns, 6 75-mm howitzers, and two 150-mm infantry howitzers. When to this armament is added a battalion of 12 105-mm light field howitzers and often a battery of 150-mm heavy howitzers, it attains a fire power of no mean proportions.

In the tactical employment of the German division, the march combat group is retained until enemy resistance necessitates employment of the division as a whole, when all attached troops immediately revert to divisional control. This is particularly true of the artillery which is almost invariably employed under direct control of the artillery commander once the division is committed to coordinated action.

Responsibility and Leadership

German tactical doctrine and training stress the responsibility for individual leadership and initiative of subordinate commanders. Each combat group from the basic group squad up, is organized and armed to provide for both fire and movement in each command. In battle, objectives are assigned and subordinate troop leaders accomplish their individual tactical missions with a minimum of interference from higher commanders. Written orders in the division are rare. It is to this tactical doctrine and training that the extraordinary speed of the recent German attacks are largely attributed.

Before mentioning the mechanized divisions in detail, it should be remembered that the number of these divisions is low compared to the total number of divisions in the German Army, and that it is the regular foot divisions which bear the brunt of the attack. Like the backfield of a football team, it is the Air Corps and the mechanized troops which receive the publicity, but, like the line, it is the regular divisions who roll back the enemy and drive them into isolated groups where they are surrounded and destroyed.

While the infantry divisions bear the brunt of the fighting, the mechanized and motorized units are employed on cavalry missions, both by exploiting the break through and by attacks around the flanks to gain the hostile rear, disrupt their communications, prevent their taking up delaying positions, and so cut off their retreat to their final defensive line.

Mechanized Divisions

These mechanized divisions work in close cooperation with the Air Corps and operate far in advance of the infantry. These divisions contain organically sufficient reconnaissance and security troops to seize and occupy terrain features along the route of advance and sufficient infantry and artillery to occupy ground taken by the tanks. In the tank units themselves, close artillery support is furnished by the medium tanks armed with either the 37-mm gun or the 75-mm gun, and having the same speed and maneuverability as the light tank. Each mechanized and motorized division has a motorized reconnaissance battalion. These lead the way. When anti-tank barriers are encountered, the motorcycle company supported by the infantry howitzers of the heavy company clears the advance for the armored cars. This motorized reconnaissance battalion is composed of an armored car company, a motorcycle company, and a heavy weapons company.

In addition to these motorized reconnaissance battalions with the mechanized divisions, the German Army has a corps cavalry reconnaissance regiment for close-in reconnaissance with the infantry divisions. These divisions, composed of a bat-

talion, horsed, a bicycle battalion and a heavy battalion containing the supporting weapons, signal and engineer platoons, are so organized that they can be split three ways to furnish reconnaissance detachments to the division of the corps. In addition to this division reconnaissance detachment, each infantry regiment, as already mentioned, has its mounted platoon of one officer and 29 men. The Germans lay great stress on the use of horsemen and bicyclists for reconnaissance on the immediate front and flanks of advancing troops, and claim that no motor vehicle has yet been devised that can take the place of the individual horseman for this type of work. A great deal of publicity has been given recently to the new type of warfare advocated by Germany.

"Blitzkrieg" or lightning war is not a term for just any kind of quickly waged and violent war. It is a name for a special kind of quickly waged and violent war which has a technique of its own. The ideas which lie back of this technique began taking shape in Germany in the period after the failure of either the Allies or the Germans to break through on the Western Front during 1915 and 1916, and they matured after the outbreak of the civil war in Spain.

While some of the guiding conceptions of the blitzkrieg were tried out in Ethiopia, the results were not considered conclusive. The Ethiopians were a semi-savage people, and they lacked the modern armament and equipment necessary to offer the Italian invaders the kind of resistance essential if Blitzkrieg were to receive a real and complete battlefield test. But Spain furnished a fine proving ground. Then Albania was a dress rehearsal. And in Poland the system was put to the final proof.

The technique of Blitzkrieg is based on the principle of surprise as opposed to an effort to crush an enemy by bringing an overwhelming superiority in numbers and armament against him. It can be likened to the swift and deadly thrust of a rapier as opposed to the crushing blow of a battle axe or a war club. The objective is not the enemy civilian population but the enemy armed forces, both ground and air.

From the days of earliest military history, surprise has played a prominent part in winning victory. When coupled with better tactics—that is, superior methods of combat on the battlefield—surprise has always given victory against an enemy that relies on superior numbers and courage.

The Mongol Hordes

The Christians talked of "Mongol Hordes" in an effort to explain their own quick and bloody defeats at Mongol hands. There were no military Mongol hordes in superior numbers. Probably the Christians outnumbered the Mongols in all the battles fought. But the Mongols used their ability to make long, hard marches on their tough Asiatic horses to take by surprise the slow-moving, ponderous, masses of knights, men-at-arms, and foot soldiers composing the Christian armies. In battle the Mongols had a definite tactical scheme. First their mounted archers, keeping out of reach of the Christians, shot holes in their ranks. When in consequence a certain amount of confusion had been created, then—and only then—did they charge. The Christians had no tactics in the proper sense of the word. They simply moved forward en masse, trusting to courage and numbers.

The war of 1914-1918 offered a parallel, so far as fundamentals are concerned. The

Allies, conscious of their superior potential resources, leaned strongly towards the idea of crushing Germany and Austria-Hungary by sheer weight of numbers and metal. Too many of the Allied conferences held during the early years of the war resulted in nothing but an agreement for all the Allies—West, East and South—to make a simultaneous general attack.

The Usury Idea

The Allies adopted the usury idea of wearing the enemy down by killing and wounding large numbers of his troops. This method seemed particularly attractive because the enemy was distinctly inferior in manpower. But it produced the really terrible Allied casualty lists. Nor did it result in any military advantage sufficient to compensate for even a fraction of the losses.

The artillery preparations for the large-scale Allied and German attacks were kept up for days at a time. Enormous quantities of shells were "dumped" on enemy positions. Yet again and again when the infantry went forward they found enough enemy machine guns still in action to cause enormous losses. What was worse, while ground would be captured, the expected crumbling of the enemy and the opening of a path for a break-through to decisive victory did not materialize. The Allied attacks on the Somme, the German ones on Verdun, are the best examples of the fallacy of the idea of crushing an enemy by usury methods.

As a consequence of these failures, leaders began seeking more and more for methods based on superior tactical skill and on surprise. Von Mackensen's break through the Russian line on the Duna River in 1915 was an example of superior tactics. He used the artillery rolling barrage to protect his advancing infantry—the first time such a barrage had been used on a large scale.

The successful British attack with tanks at Cambrai was a surprise. It was successful because of the use of a new instrument of war; the tank surprised the Germans. The successful German attack on the Russian Riga line was a surprise attack without a warning artillery preparation. The artillery gave close support to the infantry during its forward advance. In this advance there was no rigid timetable, with the infantry advancing at a given rate per minute back of an artillery barrage which moved forward according to a precise schedule. Instead, the artillery concentrated its fire on the localities in the enemy line which were the strongest and could offer the greatest resistance to the attacking infantry. While this was going on, the attacking infantry pushed in around the flanks of those positions and cut them off. If they did not surrender, infantry was left to watch them while the main force went on. This happened regardless of whether or not troops on the right or left kept up. A considerable number of heavy trench mortars and light artillery kept up with the infantry to smash opposition where they could, and, where they could not, to smother it with a concentration of fire, while the infantry broke through the weaker spots and outflanked and cut off the stronger ones. *The attack was like a tide coming in, rushing around the rocks which it cannot roll forward as it does the pebbles and shells. But the tide nevertheless finishes by submerging the rocks.*

The Douhet Doctrine

Soldiers have long studied the problems involved in breaking through a relatively short front when there is a dense population in the rear trained and ready to come to arms within a few days. Some believers in the growing power of aviation argued that the airplane provided the answer. Airplanes would bomb the civilian population and so shatter their morale that whether or not the nation had been trained in universal military service it would sue for peace even before its army had been beaten in battle.

General Giulio Douhet's name has been erroneously attached to this idea. What he advocated was the preparation in time of peace of a large aviation force which, when war comes, will be ready to take off into enemy country without delay. Its objective would not be the civilian population, but the things used by a country first to mobilize and then to concentrate its war strength. "Mobilization" is calling to colors the civilians who form the trained reserve. This takes time. "Concentration" is moving the units of the army, after they have been raised to war strength, from the places of local assembly—by rail, ship, bus and on foot—to the localities where they are to commence fighting. This also takes time. Thus the essential in each of the two processes needed to bring even the most modern, up-to-date army to the point where it can become effective is *time*.

But a large aviation force, prepared in advance, needs no time in order to become effective. It already is mobilized and concentrated. It can start immediately for its goal. From this fact there followed a logical deduction. Why not use an air force against those means which an enemy uses, first to mobilize his troops and then to concentrate them? The means in question consists of barracks, stables, gun sheds, arsenals, railways, railway stations, bridges, ships, docks, electric light plants and power plants of all kinds. As Douhet conceived it, aviation would be used to make a surprise attack; but the surprise would not be in respect to the places attacked but in respect to the moment of the attack.

Aviation in Spain

In Spain aviation played a role which few had foreseen in advance. Such reliable evidence as exists that bombing of civilian populations did not produce results worth the risk to planes and pilots, particularly where modern anti-aircraft fire had to be faced. Bombing of important military objectives far in the rear, in accordance with Douhet's theory, while producing considerable damage, was never decisive. This was due to the fact that since airplanes are unable to capture (i.e., occupy) and hold territory, they could not prevent the enemy from renewing activity in the localities which had been bombed as soon as the bombing ceased. Also, due to lack of accuracy in bombing and an ability to keep up the bombing incessantly, the destruction accomplished was never total.

The operations in the final period of warfare in Spain fall into two categories—hard-fought, knock-down and drag-out battles; and pursuits. Teruel, Alhambra, Sarrión, Ebro and Segre belong in the first class. The separate operations leading up to the advance on and capture of Castellón-de-la-Plana consisted of a series of stubborn small battles fought along a wide front. The operations after Alhambra, terminated only when Franco reached the Segre and Ebro Rivers and the Mediter-



The "Largest Anti-Aircraft Guns in the World" roll down the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin

anean at Vinaroz, were a large-scale pursuit. It terminated only when the remnants of the governmental armies were driven across the French frontier.

Horses and Mules

The results showed that weapons and tactics essential in one of the two categories of fighting were frequently of little use in the other. In a hard-fought battle the ability to give and take hard blows proved to be absolutely necessary. Speed at the sacrifice of this ability introduced dangers which frequently led to defeat. Therefore artillery with first-class fire power, heavily armed infantry, armored tanks with cannon and huge quantities of ammunition were required or else defeat was certain. Similarly, the ability of such troops and their supplies to move fast was entirely subordinate to their ability to march and fight regardless of the difficulties of terrain. Therefore, while motor transports and mechanized heavy artillery and tanks were used wherever the ground permitted, the troops as a whole depended upon horses, mules and donkeys.

For pursuit, on the other hand, the primary requisite was speed, in combination with enough combat power to overcome whatever minor resistance rear guards and the braver elements of defeated troops might put up. The elements that produced the best results were light speedy tanks armed with machine guns, armored cars and motorcycle infantry where the terrain permitted their use; on other terrains, horse cavalry was needed. All this had to be backed up by infantry and by artillery carried in motor trucks where that was possible; in other cases infantry had to march. As the pursuit continued, the infantry would be more and more out-distanced until it was as much as several days in the rear.

The light tanks were shown to be useless in heavy battle because where they were not destroyed by artillery fire they

were burned or captured by the enemy infantry. Even the armored tanks that carried cannon failed when they attacked enemy infantry alone. They proved useful only when they attacked with, and were backed up by, their own infantry, preceded first by a heavy artillery bombardment and then by a heavy aviation bombardment of the enemy position. Thus for hard-fought combat the French theory of tanks as infantry support weapons proved to be correct; while for pursuit General Fuller's theory of mechanized vehicles acting independently was shown to be correct.

In battle and pursuit, the role played by the Spanish, Italian and German aviation was so important that we were safe in saying that in battle where two sides are equal in everything but aviation, the side which possesses it and uses it as it was used in Spain will win.

In heavy combat, as the preparatory artillery fire ceased, heavy bombing planes bombed and re-bombed the enemy positions from one end to the other. This was followed, during the advance of the attacking, infantry and tanks, by continuous diving attacks and light bombing and machine gunning of the enemy positions by the assault aviation. For pursuit, airplanes bombed and machine gunned retreating enemy elements far to the rear. Their bombs and heavy machine guns also furnished the light mechanized and horse cavalry with the high-explosive and heavy machine gun fire which their artillery and heavy machine guns frequently could not provide because they were unable to keep up. In other words, this support from the aviation prevented the artillery and heavy machine guns of the enemy's rear guard from holding up the light mechanized forces and horse cavalry, which would have given the main enemy forces a chance to retreat in order to organize a new defensive position.

(Continued on page 48)

The French Foreign Legion

by

COL. FRANK E. EVANS, USMC

All photos courtesy the author

The Leatherneck Bids Au Revoir to a Fighting Outfit

Enlistment in the French Foreign Legion is voluntary for a hitch of five years. Since the Legion sees most of its service in the hot countries retirement comes at the end of fifteen years service. Many who complete that service, unfitted for civilian life, reenlist under another name, another nationality, when returned to France for final discharge. If their service has been honest and faithful they are blandly received when they reappear in Sidi-bel-Abbes.

All enlistments are made in France, the bulk in the Paris bureau. The requirements are simple, that a man be between the ages of 18 and 40, and of sound physique. The applicant may give any name and nationality. After passing the examination, however, he must wait until the following day to be sworn in, an interlude purposely provided to allow him to consider the step. Later I will go into the subject of an applicant's character for, in sharp distinction to the general impression that the Legion recruits almost wholly from the criminal caste, or broken men, it has no desire to fill its ranks with inferior material.

It must be borne in mind that there are two distinct classes carried on the rolls of the Legion, both enlisted and commissioned. First are those of French nationality, those in the reserve of the active army who volunteer for its service, those who have not yet performed military service but specifically

authorized by the War Ministry to perform it with the Legion. Barely has the French-born contingent exceeded fifteen per cent of the Legion's strength. There are, however, many French in the Legion who are barred by the provisions just cited. They are the men who pose as Belgians, Swiss, or otherwise. Some lie their way into the Legion to see action, to cover up some minor record that would bar them from service in a French line regiment. Again there are the youngsters under twenty who are required to provide properly attested family consent papers; those who, if they have been convicted and sentenced for minor infractions of the law totaling six months, are barred from the line regiments and must perform their military service with the *Battalions d'Afrique*, or *Bat d'Af*, whose ranks are filled from hardened criminals and who perform their service under hard-boiled Corsican sergeants in back-breaking work in the African mines. When a French youngster finds himself in this predicament, his parents connive in his fraudulent enlistment rather than have him face such an alternative as the *Bat d'Af*. Later, if his service has been honest and faithful, and his case is examined, he may be restored to the French title, or classification.

All foreigners are carried under the title of *Etranger*, or foreign title.

While applicants must, under the law, pre-

sent a birth certificate or other documentary evidence of age and nationality, the recruiting officers of the Legion are empowered to waive this provision. Skilled in assaying their material, they bother little with petty regulations if the applicant is good material.

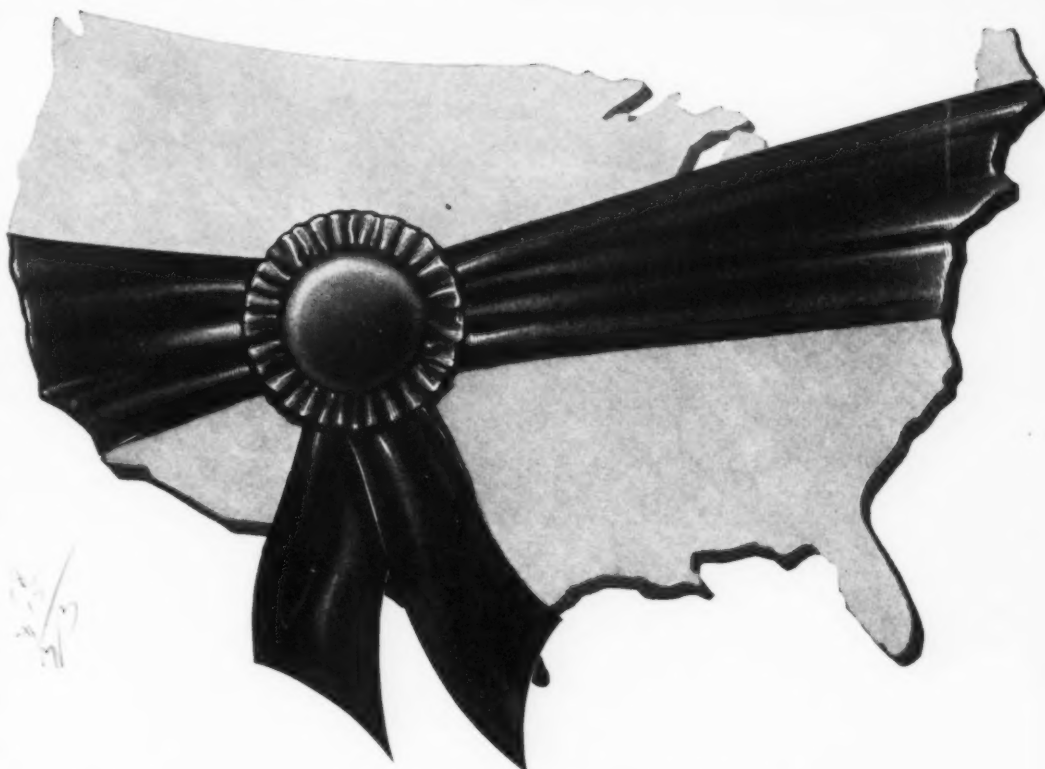
The pay of the Legion is that of the French Army, both for active service, and for retirement, but if the Legionnaire serves beyond the borders of Algeria he is on "war pay," an increase of approximately three times the base pay. At the end of three years' service comes another increase. On enlistment the recruit receives a prime, or bonus of 500 francs, half paid when he receives his equipment, half four months later. On reenlistment there is paid another bonus amounting to 200 francs yearly.

There is also extra pay for the Legionnaire who holds the *Medaille Militaire*, or the Moroccan order of *Merite Militaire Cherifen*, the former carrying 400 francs yearly, the latter 60 francs. The Legion's pay tables, even more so than that of the French army's, are complicated in details that add to the soldier's pay. There is additional pay for the Algerian-Saharan border, Morocco, Indo-China and Syrin. Additional pay for married non-commissioned and sous-officers. As to retired, in 1930 it ranged from 1,832

(Continued on page 16)



Inspection before taking off on a thirty- or forty-mile hike through the desert.



This is a **BLUE RIBBON** *Country*

AMERICA—count your blessings.

This is the best place on earth!

The people's ballot is still louder than the thunder of dictators, isn't it?

We can still have all the butter we want on our toast, can't we—and listen to whatever we like on our radios?

You haven't heard of anybody getting hit in the teeth, with the butt of a musket, have you—and kicked into the gutter, just because someone didn't happen to like the color of his skin, or the texture of his hair, or the shape of his cheek bones?

A knock at the door doesn't send shivers up our backs, does it?

Neighbors aren't afraid to discuss the state of

the Nation, over the backyard fence, are they?

Our parks are unmarred—our homes intact, and our streets still ringing with the laughter of children, aren't they?

Our God is still mightier than our Government, isn't He?

In a word—we are still free men! Chins up, and face-to-the-wind! Strong in our faith! Firm in our priceless heritage!

* * *

Today, as always, a proud and grateful nation salutes the "good men and true" who wear the Uniforms of our Military and Naval Services. For, in them, we see one of the greatest assurances that this is, and shall remain

—A Blue Ribbon Country!

PABST BREWING COMPANY

In response to numerous requests, special reprints of this page have been prepared. Copies suitable for framing may be obtained by writing to Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dept. SP.

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Published by the makers of Blue Ribbon Beer in appreciation of the opportunity of growing up with America—from a tiny brewery on a hill in Milwaukee, 96 years ago, into an institution which, today, serves the Nation.

francs, or then \$73.00 a year for a soldier, to 3,128 francs, or \$125.00 for the Adjutant Chef, the ranking sous-officier. Judged by our pay tables the pay may seem inadequate, but under the living conditions, and from continental standards, the Legionnaire fares far better than the writers of sensational fiction, or the published tales of the Legion's deserters, credit.

His Equipment

The equipment of the Legion, based on its many years of service in the field, comprises his "sack" or pack, built of a wooden frame, in which are places subdivided for every article he carries, and which must be accounted for at every inspection. In the sack are a pair of new drawers, two shirts, two cravats, two new uniforms of khaki and cotton, two towels, soap, clothes brush, shoe brush, rifle brush, pair of new shoes, pair of slippers, spoon and fork, tin cup and dish. The shoes are carried outside the pack, and over it a blanket, under half a shelter tent, is strapped. At its sides are also carried tent pegs and a collapsible tent pole. On the march, axes, shovels, picks and saw are also attached. Each section does its own cooking on the march or in the field, and the necessary utensils are distributed among its personnel. In the tunic pocket is a first aid packet, and the whole is finally topped with the bidon or water bottle, capacity two quarts, and the inevitable musette.

The rifle of the Legion is the old 1916 Lebel. Its machine gun, the Hotchkiss, and the automatic rifle, the Chatellerault, is the equal of any today. The Legion places much reliance on the fire power of the machine gun, automatic rifle, Stokes mortars and grenades in action. Only expert riflemen, armed with telescopic sights, are permitted to fire beyond 400 meters. Not only in the colonial expeditions against an ill-armed tribesman, but in the World War, did any troops other than American and British, do any volume of firing beyond that range. Rifle ranges in Europe do not permit long range firing or bullets would be landing over the borders. In fighting tribesmen the Legionnaire knows that his 400-meter range will suffice to hold the enemy at a range where he can do little damage.

Recruit Instruction

The Legion is faced with a far different task than are we in its intensive recruit instruction. The officers must handle men ranging up to 40 years who have to be taught to become supple and to stand up under gruelling marches. His men present a problem of language diversity that makes it necessary for them to acquire enough French to carry out drills and instruction. Picture to yourself a company of twenty-odd nationalities and tongues to be whipped into shape in six weeks!

The recruit's day begins with reveille, "Alez debout!" at 5:30 in the morning. He fortifies himself with coffee and bread, has his "la Soupe" at 10, and his "messe" at 5 in the afternoon. By 9:30 he has had three hours of drill. From 10:30 to 4:00 his time is taken up with classes, further drill instruction, study of text-books, lectures on regulations, traditions, and inspections. He spends Wednesday on a route march, usually leaving at a night hour to avoid the heat of the day, and returning by noon. At first the marches are made without arms or equipment, stepping up until he can do his thirty kilometers with full pack and equipment. The Legion believes in getting its men to their destination in condition for a fight, so march discipline is relaxed beyond closing up and living up to the march schedule.

Friday is devoted to work on the range



Inspection of the Guard at Sidi-bel-Abbes

with the rifle, machine guns, and special weapons. Retreat sounds at 8:45, roll-call at 9:00 and taps at 10:00 o'clock. The three hours of morning drills are divided into one hour at the beginning of the six weeks of instruction with movements without arms; the second in double time and setting up exercises; the third in squad movements. Precision far beyond that of the French line regiments is demanded. No absence from the barracks is permitted until the day's work is done. The aim of the intensive instruction is to deliver the recruit to a combat unit so indoctrinated that he will instinctively react to the demands of battle. To the recruit keen for field service, the time at the recruit depot is a period of exile. To escape from it he applies himself with fiery zeal to learn his trade. The period is six weeks. In that time, besides the tasks learned in the barracks square, he must toughen himself with marches of growing length, and how to make camp in the field. He undergoes daily physical drills designed to impart suppleness of movement. He has specialist instruction in communications and the handling of all special weapons.

There are two arts in which he must perfect himself, for any deviation from their requirements is the subject of quick discipline. The Legion, however, is as quick to reward as it is to punish. The man who distinguishes himself in action is rewarded on the spot. He does not have to wait until his enlistment expires to receive a merited decoration.

The two arts are those of paquetage and moulage. In the first he learns to fold each article of clothing into neat squares of identical size, one above the other in prescribed order for inspection. In the second he acquires the perfection of polishing each bit of leather, each brass button of his tunic until it shines like a mirror.

The Legion's Discipline

Contrary to the lurid stories of the pulp paper magazines, and those of the screen, where the Legionnaire in a lonely post is driven to madness by hard-boiled Sergeants with whips and fists, the discipline of the

Legion, while hard, is just, and of a remarkable flexibility to fit men of varying ages, nationalities and backgrounds. Cleanliness is the gospel of the Legion. Any infraction of it leads to swift reprisal. Where an American soldier is "bawled out" for a dirty rifle, trash swept under the bunk, or whose missing bit of equipment is followed by a charge against his pay, the Legionnaire is handed a brig sentence and heavy police duty. On the other hand, if he staggers unaided through the liberty gate after a whirl with the dubious attractions of the Ville Negre, and can weave his way unaided to his bunk and be ready for duty at reveille, no action is taken. If these efforts are beyond him the guardhouse and disciplinary action are inevitable as the tides.

If the Legionnaire is caught in desertion he is not lined up against a wall to face a firing squad as his detractors portray. He is tried by courtmartial, and his sentence may range from two years at hard labor to a suspended sentence that returns him to duty. Sergeants may not punish him for an offense beyond wise limits laid down by his officers. The powers of officers in imposing a sentence are rigidly limited by law according to the rank of the officer. If, as in rare cases, he is struck or man-handled for some offense, he is adjudged the prescribed punishment for the specific offense. Should the Officer or Sergeant be at fault, that offender is likewise disciplined and the two are separated by transfer.

I saw an inspection of arms in the Legion. As the officer ranged down the line each individual Legionnaire handed his rifle. It was casually taken, as equally casually returned with a "Thank you, mon soldat!" In the meantime the inspection of the piece was minute. An officer of the Legion who had visited the United States told me of witnessing one of our inspection of arms, where the inspecting officer caught the rifle smartly, whirled it about in inspection, and then thrust it smartly back to each man.

"To me," he said, "it is not a duty to be performed like a detail of drill, only to be sure that the rifle is clean. If I would in-

(Please turn the page)



The Legionnaires "Pass in Review"

spect my company as you American officers do, the act of tearing it from a man's hands, and hurling it back, would create a mutiny. It is too much like laying hands on a man. That, in the Legion, and in the French army, is forbidden."

It is true that until after the World War there were brutal and senseless punishments in the Foreign Legion, and in the French army, but legislation has wiped them out. As a matter of fact the relations between officers and men in the Legion are strikingly paternal. When a man addresses his officer he invariably uses the intimate second person of address, that of members of a family, and he is answered in the same way.

The Legion's Loyalty

The striking, and touching loyalty of the Legionnaire to the Legion is built about three factors, its flag, its march, its Salle d'Honneur. The flag does not bear the inscription of the French line regiments, Honneur et Patrie, for the Legionnaire has no patrie or country. Yet when the World War broke out, and almost sixty percent of the Legion, then 10,000 strong, were Germans, Marshal Lyautey, the Military Governor of Morocco, had them given to him as a march regiment. His task was to hold, if possible, what France had won of Morocco. His other forces were native troops and territorials or reservists. All his regulars had been sent to France. For four years his Legionnaires fought under their flag for Lyautey, the spearhead of his force. As Colonel Nicholas explained it to me: "They were loyal to the flag of the Legion. When they enlisted they took no oath of allegiance to France. They only swore to give faithful and honest service. Loyal to France? We do not ask that, only that they shall be loyal to the Legion!"

If the Salle d'Honneur is the shrine of the Legion its soul is its famous March of the Legion. Colonel Nicholas assembled the band for me on the barracks-square at Sidi-bel-Abbes, 180 strong, with its clique of 90 buglers and drummers. There was not a man in it who did not look fit enough to start on a thirty-kilometer march with heavy pack, and the

band of the Legion, and its regimental bands, make those marches with the men. As he told me, there were in its ranks musicians who were graduates of Europe's most famous conservatories, men who had played in Europe's leading orchestras, who by some trick of fate find their way to the Legion as a sanctuary. Saint Saëns, the famous composer, when on his way to the Far East, had his steamer stop at Oran in order that the band of the Legion could play for him on the docks.

I have never before or since seen a band that equalled in the dramatic, soldierly appearance of its members that of its music. The March of the Legion literally lifts one off his feet. It is rightly the pride of the Legion, and its orchestra has a reputation almost as formidable.

The Legion loves its music ardently. It enlivens its marches with German and Russian choruses, with songs in every European tongue. I have heard them sing in bivouac, and on the instant those who are within hearing stop all conversation, all duties, until the song is ended.

The Sources of the Legion

The average conception of the French Foreign Legion is that it is composed of the sweepings of Europe, men who have lost all decency and loyalty, men one short jump ahead of the police, hardened criminals, poorly fed, badly treated, brutalized and vicious, whose only virtue is that it has yet to meet its match in battle where the odds are even. That, however, is the result of deliberate and long-built propaganda, mainly by Germany, to a lesser degree by Great

Britain. Yet Great Britain's House of Commons resounded for two days with bitter attacks upon the Legion, and debated on a resolution to demand of the League of Nations its dissolution because three English volunteers had met their death under its flag in the Riff campaign. Germany carries on its fight against the Legion by posters on its border warning its sons not to enlist in the Legion; by wide circulation of deserters' lurid tales. Germany is loath to see its sons fighting under another flag, and rightly views with alarm a highly trained expeditionary force of 35,000 that can be ferried across the Mediterranean in case of need. Great Britain, with its short term of enlistment, and its consequent inability to build up a similar force, felt much the same way when its ties with France were not strong.

Men come into the Legion from countries like Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain, where there have been radical changes of government that drive their sons across the borders. They come from the ranks of the unemployed, and from the ranks of men who have thirsted for action in far countries. Some seek its five-year sanctuary to flee from a minor offense that may lead to prison, from broken homes, from surroundings that hold no promise of freedom or betterment. And, as Colonel Nicholas expressed it: "The women are our best recruiters. Men flee from them to our sanctuary for a rest from nagging, or because some other man has stolen the wife's affections." Many have served in other armies, some of them as officers, who can no longer endure the trends to Communism, Fascism and Nazism, but who know only the trade of the soldier. To-

day, according to the Army and Navy Register, there are 47 nationalities serving in the Legion, and so great has been the flow of Poles and Czechs from Nazi rule, that separate bodies of those two nationalities have been incorporated into the Legion.

Liquor in the Legion

No factual account of the Legion would be complete that did not deal at some length with the Legion's capacity for hard drink. Separated from the family and country ties, serving mainly in the hot countries where "man can raise a



A desert patrol—mounted

thirst," the Legionnaire finds temporary release in drinking bouts. Since its formation the Legion has been addicted to drink, and has ever been faithful to that tradition. In and just after the days that preceded and followed the World War, that tradition flourished like a palm tree in an oasis. In those days the Legionnaire had his Spanish absinthe, cheap and compounded of explosive elements. If he was out of funds when pay day rolled around there were always the "bleues" or recruits of his section who had received the first instalment of the enlistment bonus. In return for the advice of the old Legionnaire on many points that would make the recruit period more bearable, the recruit was glad to do his bit in the Ville Negre. Often he found the Spanish absinthe beyond his liking. Until he had learned to take it he was taught, not to throw it away, but save it to harden his feet for the long hikes. Now that absinthe has been banned in all French territory the Legionnaire has learned to be content with less fiery potions, mainly wines and beer, and today the Legionnaire is a comparatively sober citizen. Its attitude, however, on drinking is well illustrated by an incident told me in Morocco. A temperance society in France, which was backed by the French government in its campaign to forswear hard liquor for wines and beer, sent many placards to be posted in the canteens of the Moroccan garrison. One, in bold black type,

read "ALCOOL TUEE!" or "ALCOHOL KILLS!" One was posted in the canteen of the Second Regiment at Meknes. The next day, in almost identical type, below its warning, a Legionnaire had printed, "BUT THE LEGIONNAIRE DOES NOT FEAR DEATH!"

Twice monthly the Legion has pay day, and doubles its patrols. Pay day, to the Legion, is a holiday to be celebrated fittingly. The officers find it a convenient day, if not on duty, to absent themselves from the scene to allow the men to indulge in their traditional rights. The next day the Legion goes on a march and brings back to barracks columns sobered and chastened, resigned to suffer until the next pay day. In many stories of the Legion, and those of Georges Surdez are the most authentic and accurate by virtue of his French blood and intimate acquaintance with the Legion, one reads of the cafard. When the Legionnaire falls prey to it, and only then, does his taste for hard liquor lead him to desertion and acts of bizarre violence. Its victims, when they have recovered, describe it as the sensation of a cafard, or insect, crawling about his brain, urging him to wild acts. In the field drinking beyond the daily ration of wine, is a serious offense.

The Real Legion

For one who has seen the French Foreign

Legion at close range it is little short of a crime that the tales of deserters, and deliberate antipropaganda have poisoned the average reader's mind. Sensational pulp paper magazines, and the screen, falling for them, picture the Legion in fantastic distortion. We would give little, if any, credence to a book written by a deserter from the American service. It is easy to puncture the antipropaganda aimed at the Legion. There is always the story of men driven to suicide in a lonely post. Yet the Legionnaire, eager to get away from the ceremonies and rigid routine of a big post, volunteers almost en masse for duty in the outlying posts. Here he has an easy routine, a chance for action, an opportunity to save his pay against return to one of the great garrison towns.

Again, in many countries of Europe are societies formed by veterans of the Legion. In New York, some years ago, I attended a banquet given by the 200 odd veterans of the New York chapter. Had their lot in the Legion been that pictured by the detractors of the Legion, or even approaching it, is it likely that its veterans would gather to celebrate its fame?

Hard-bitten? Yes. Efficient? Yes. Proud to an inordinate degree of their flag, their service, their traditions? Yes, and all of this to a degree that we of the Marine Corps cannot surpass. In all the armies of the world the Legion has proven its right to a soldier's tribute of admiration.

SAMPLE PACKAGES

BY WALDO HARRIS

That government can be efficient in business has been amply demonstrated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under Jesse Jones. After lending ten and one-half billion dollars on everything from mules and muskrats to banks and factories, the R.F.C. would show a 4% per year profit if liquidated.

Torrential rains wreak havoc on roads already made expensive by jungle and mountain, so Central Americans have come to rely on aircraft extensively. Gold and silver mines are built and supplied with food, machinery, and fuel oil delivered by planes. Crude airports are whittled out of the jungle, and tractors and graders are then flown in to complete the field. All mail in one country is airmail; the entire chicle crop of another is flown to the seaport; and many children fly from and to school each week-end.

Although many people predicted that repeal of prohibition would be disastrous for the soft drink companies, several of them are now selling more than ever. Coca-Cola, with over a million retailers serving the bottled drink, and 90,000 fountain outlets, broke all records in 1939. Pepsi-Cola and Dr. Pepper are also enjoying spectacular gains.

Intensive sanitary precautions made the World War the first major war in which weapons were more deadly than disease. Despite the excellent work of the doctors, however, disease still accounted for about one-third of the deaths.

The eight hundred million candle power beam of a \$22,500 Sperry anti-aircraft searchlight is so bright that it can be seen from a distance of 200 miles, and at 20 miles gives sufficient light to read a newspaper. Not only will it sunburn and blind a careless person who steps in front of it at close range, it also takes but a few minutes to set dry brush afire.

German chemists, foreseeing a war of blockade, spent years developing Buna, a synthetic rubber which is superior to natural rubber in its resistance to heat, oil and friction. Buna is now being manufactured in the United States from waste petroleum gases. It is extremely doubtful, however, if its price can soon be lowered enough to compete with rubber, but will be used in those fields where it is demanded for its special qualities.

If it were possible for a single man to design a modern 4-engine aeroplane, and the man would work 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, it would require about 300 years for him to complete the design.

Your face may be your fortune, but the face of De Witt Clinton pays the government of the United States about \$1,320,000 per day. Mr. Clinton's likeness is printed on about 22,000,000 stamps per day, and cigarette smokers pay 6c each for them.

Although adults seldom contract leprosy, even when constantly exposed, infants are highly susceptible. The disease often disappears as mysteriously as it appeared, and doctors are handicapped by the fact that it is found in humans only, thereby excluding animal experimentation.

Among the many things that the primitive American Indian has given civilization are tomatoes and potatoes, hammocks, snow goggles and toboggans, hollow rubber balls, and the enema tube.

Large automobile manufacturing companies are noted for the immense salaries paid to their executives, and their tremendous outlays for advertising, yet the cost of these to the buyer of the car is only about 2 or 3% of the retail price. Costs of production are figured so closely before the new models go into production, that one manufacturer once rejected a more beautiful bumper because it cost 3c extra to make.

Aerial Photography

by

MAJOR W. C. LEMLY, USMC

All photos official U. S. Navy photographs

Photographing Enemy Movements Is a Prime Factor in Warfare

Aerial Photography, by Major W. C. Lemly, USMC, is of timely significance due to recent developments in aircraft in modern warfare. Aviation has already been proven an integral part of both defensive and offensive phases of mechanized war, and the need of competent aerial photographers has been keeping pace with its tremendous strides.

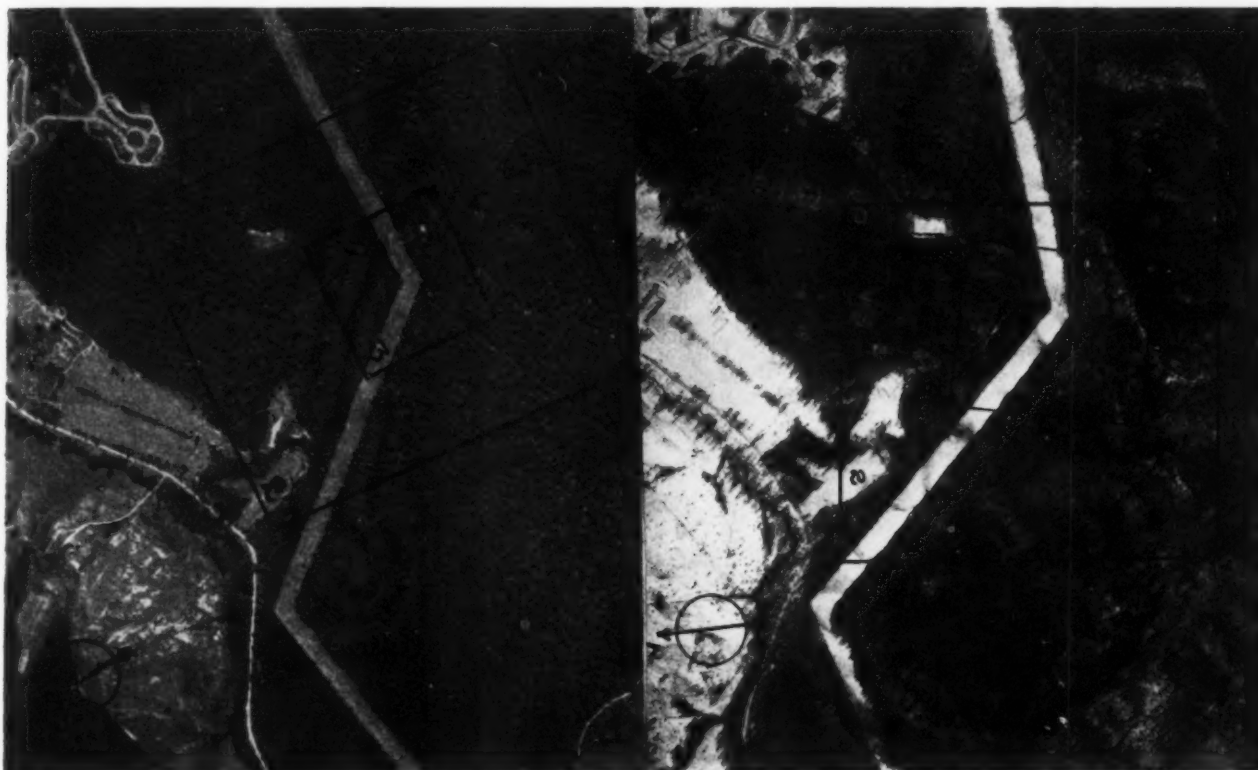
The photographing of troop concentra-

tions, emplacements, and other parts of enemy activity is an important prologue to operations, and aerial topography rightfully assumes its position with scouting and bombing as a necessary step in aerial warfare.

Definitions

a. Topographical interpretation.—Topographical interpretation is the art of identifying visible features of terrain from

their images on a photograph, or in deducing the existence of hidden features by their characteristic effects on images of visible features. For instance, roads, railroads, houses, woods, brush, orchards, cultivated lands, etc., are easily identified and in general closely resemble the conventional signs by which they are represented on maps. On the other hand, the existence of a small stream in heavy woods is in-

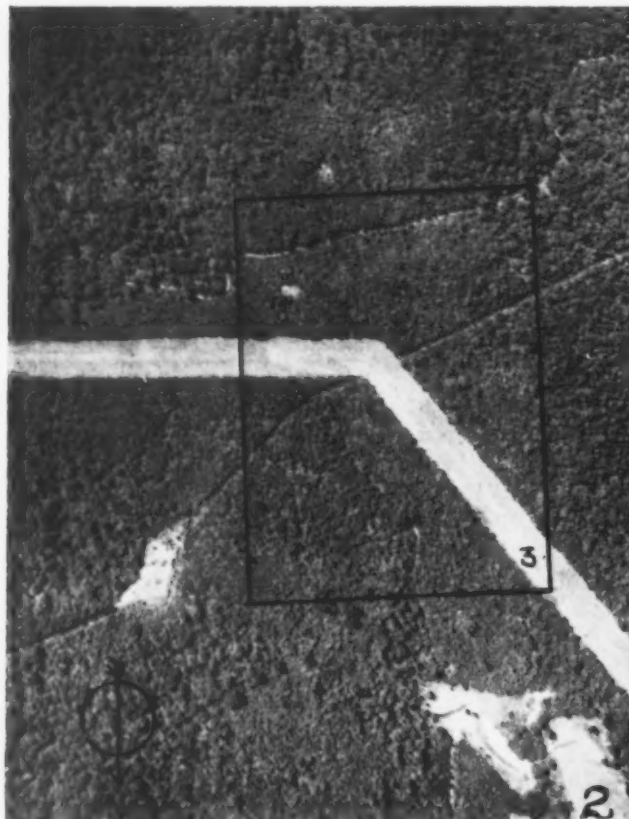


SUMMER

Area in the vicinity of RJ 104, Quantico Reservation. Photographed from altitude of 10,000 ft., 12 inch lens; scale 1:10,000. Time of day—11.30 A. M., 5 September, 1939. Excellent tone effects for study of artificial features of the landscape. The main features for study in this photograph are the differences in tone values of the vegetation such as trees, grass, cultivated and uncultivated areas, and works of man.

WINTER

Area in the vicinity of RJ 104, Quantico Reservation. Photographed from an altitude of 10,000 ft., 12 inch lens; scale 1:10,000. Time of day—12.10 P. M., 9 January, 1940. (Compared with photograph No. 1—Summer, this photograph may appear somewhat blurred due to the distinct shadows cast by each individual tree or shrub and the snow covering on the ground. Drainage lines are more clearly delineated than in No. 1 photograph taken in Summer. However, the topography and works of man are much clearer than in photograph No. 1. Note the areas of coniferous trees as well as the distinctive shadows cast by even the smallest differences in elevations due to the snow covering. Along the left side of the transmission line clearing, center of photograph, the cords of wood stand out clearly although only a few feet in height.)



SUMMER

Area in the vicinity of RJ 104, Quantico Reservation. Photographed from an altitude of 5,000 ft., 12 inch lens; scale 1:5,000. Time of day—11.36 A. M., 5 September, 1939. Deciduous trees have completely covered the coniferous ones shown in earlier photographs due to complete foliation of the former. Only the larger paths and trails are now visible. Transmission line poles at turn in center clearly visible, but old trench system less visible than in photographs taken in April due to vegetation covering. Greens on golf course at lower right stand out well. Photograph shows that large individual deciduous trees stand out well when viewed from 5,000 ft. altitude.



WINTER

Area in the vicinity of RJ 104, Quantico Reservation. Photographed from an altitude of 5,000 ft., 12 inch lens; scale 1:5,000. Time of day—11.55 A. M., 9 January, 1940. (Note the distinctive shadows cast by the individual tree trunks although the photograph was taken at approximately noon. With the aid of a reading glass even individual fallen tree trunks may be identified. By a comparison with No. 2 photograph, Summer, note how much harder it would be to camouflage installations in this area in winter. Note distinctive cords of wood along left of the transmission line clearing.)

ferred from the irregular variation in the density of the woods and association with visible parts of the local drainage net. Likewise, the existence of an invisible stream may be inferred from the narrow irregular band of brush or trees through cultivated lands, or the existence of a fence or land subdivision from a straight hedge line. Successful interpretation implies familiarity with the characteristics of vertical images and intelligent association of visible effects with hidden causes.

b. Tactical interpretation.—Tactical interpretation of aerial photographs is an art highly developed by the staff intelligence personnel of all armies during the World War. It is properly a specialty of the intelligence sections of staffs, is an advanced phase of aerial photograph reading, and implies tactical experience and knowledge.

Orientation of single photographs.—The pictorial effect of an aerial photograph is influenced by shadow. In order that this effect will aid rather than hinder the interpretation of the photograph, the lighting conditions as they occurred in nature at the time that the photograph was taken should be simulated. To do this the photograph should be oriented so that the rays

of light from a window or an artificial source strike the photograph from the same general direction as did the sun's rays on the ground. If this is not done the effect of the light is contrary to that of nature and high ground appears to be a depression and vice versa, to the confusion of the interpreter.

Identification of objects.—The identification of objects on an aerial photograph or a mosaic is effected through three means as follows:

a. The shape of the object.

b. The tone, or shade of grey, in which the object appears.

c. The shadow which the object casts.

Shape.—On a photograph taken from the ground or on an oblique, objects appear in profile as is customary for the eye to view them. On a vertical photograph they appear in plan. A knowledge of their characteristic appearance is best gained by comparison of the photographic image with the object on the ground or with the map symbol representing it.

Tone.—The shade of grey in which an object appears is known as the tone of the image. It is due almost entirely to the amount of light which is reflected by the object to the camera. The more light re-

flected by the surface of an object toward the camera, the whiter it appears on the photograph. A surface which reflects no light toward the camera appears black on the photograph. The amount of light reflected depends on the nature and texture of the surface and the angle at which it reflects light toward the camera. Therefore the tone of an object on two consecutive photographs of a strip will vary because the reflection of the sun's rays on the two photographs will not be at the same angle. Because of the preponderant effect of texture, the tone of objects will often appear much lighter or darker than the color would appear to warrant. The following tone effects should be understood:

a. A smooth surface is a good reflector of light and appears white when the camera is in that position which catches the reflected rays of the sun. However if the light is not reflected to the camera, a smooth surface will be dark. The image of smooth water, which is an example of such a surface, is found sometimes to appear to be light and sometimes to be dark depending upon the angle at which the sun's rays fall upon it.

b. The majority of natural surfaces reflect light in all directions and appear in-

intermediate in tone because some of the reflected light finds its way to the camera.

c. Since not all reflecting surfaces, for example, roofs and sides of slopes, are level there may be some, no matter what the position of the sun, which will reflect the light and appear white.

d. Rough surfaces reflect light at many different angles in an amount depending upon the nature of the object. Their tone is usually an intermediate one. Roads, unless tarred or oiled, are by nature good reflectors of light and possess a surface sufficiently rough in texture to reflect light through a wide range in position of the sun. As a result, roads almost invariably show as a light line.

e. Any change in the texture of a portion of an object is evident on an aerial photograph through a resulting difference in tone when compared with the other portions. Thus the trampling of a field of grass by walking across it alters the reflection of light and registers a difference in tone on a photograph.

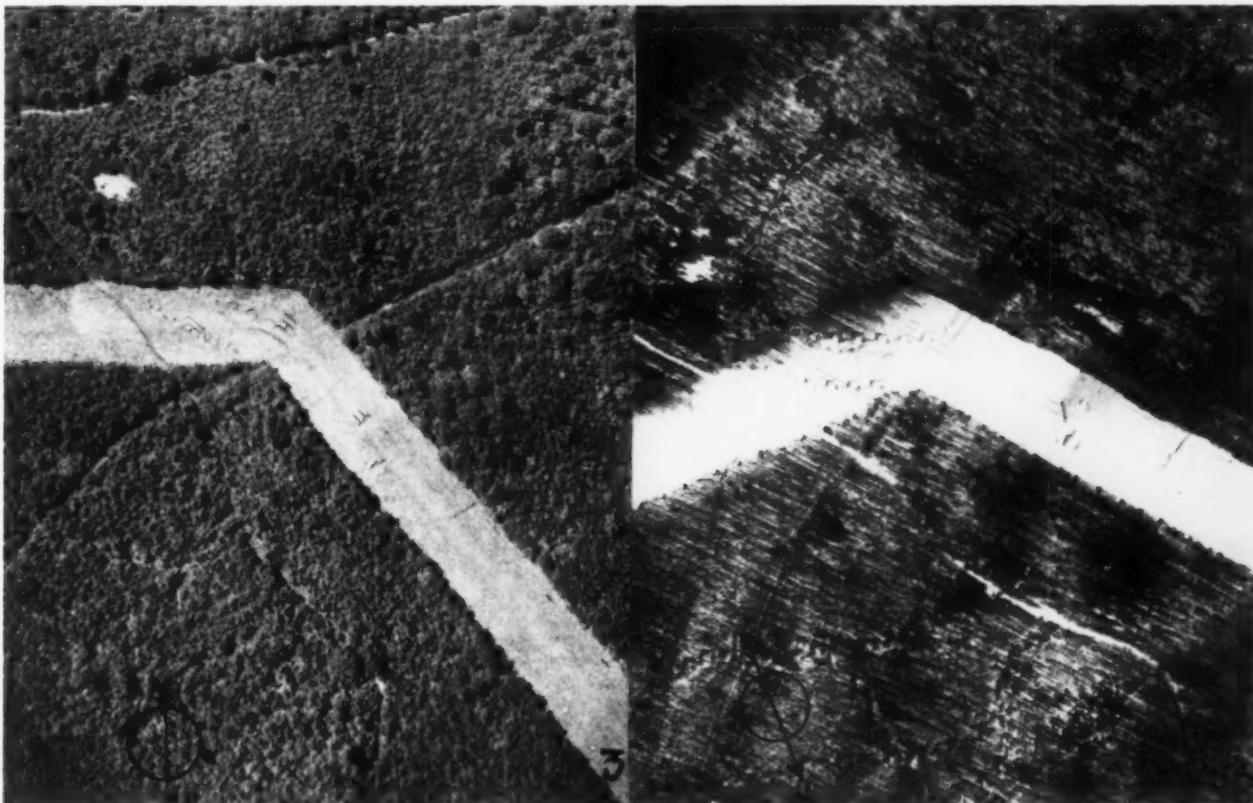
Shadow.—The effect of shadow is a most important consideration in the interpretation of vertical aerial photographs and mosaics. The shape of an object is often more discernible by the shadow it casts than by either its image or its tone. This

is because its vertical dimensions shown by the shadow may be more characteristic than its horizontal dimensions which are shown by the image; or its tone may blend into the surrounding landscape while its shadow may stand out in contrast. The effect of shadow is an index to valuable military information such as the approximate height, the number of spans and type of a bridge, the height of trees, the shape and height of buildings, and the depth of cuts, pits, and quarries. A shadow will sometimes make the general character of relief discernible but, as has already been mentioned, if the photograph is not held so that the direction of the shadows coincides with the observer's sense of direction of the source of the light, the effect is reversed and a depression will appear to be an elevation.

Photography.—In order to reduce the length of shadows, photography is usually undertaken when the sun is 3 hours or more above the horizon. Light may be diffused by excessive moisture or dust in the atmosphere resulting in lack of definition in the prints. Intense light produces sharp definition of detail and sharp shadow contrasts. The high-angle sun around noon produces the least shadow effect, and photographs taken around noon are best

suited for study of detail through forest canopies and for depicting exact outlines. The low-angle sun, morning or afternoon, produces the greatest shadow effect. Low-lying solid cloud masses effectively prohibit high-altitude photography, and broken clouds seriously interfere by producing white spots on pictures and cloud shadows on the terrain.

Effect of season.—Seasonal changes produce corresponding characteristic changes in the physical appearance of terrain on aerial photographs. In summer, deciduous forests show impenetrable expanses of luxuriant tree tops, resembling the effect produced by the conventional signs used on some topographical maps. Lesser detail of the terrain is largely hidden. The line of demarcation between forest and open areas is sharply and exactly defined. In winter, deciduous forests on large-scale photographs show a confusion of tree skeletons through which the light penetrates to reveal roads, trails, drainage, and relief with good effect. The line of demarcation between forested and open terrain is not so clear, however, as on small-scale photographs; the tangle of tree trunks and limbs imparts a blurred appearance to the terrain. The appearance of grass and farm land on aerial photo-



SUMMER

Area in the vicinity of RJ 104, Quantico Reservation. Photographed from an altitude of 2,500 ft., 12 inch lens; scale 1:2,500. Time of day—11.39 A. M., 5 September, 1939. A stereo-pair of this area from an altitude of 2,500 ft. would show practically everything of military value in the area and even with such vegetation, camouflage would be difficult to maintain even for a short period of time. With the advance of the perfection of cameras, lenses, methods and the speed of airplanes, such photographs may easily be obtained in time of war.

WINTER

Area in the vicinity of RJ 104, Quantico Reservation. Photographed from an altitude of 2,500 ft., 12 inch lens; scale 1:2,500. Time of day—11.45 A. M., 9 January, 1940. Note the clarity of all features, military, topographical, and works of man in the area. It is not improbable that photographs even better than this may be secured in war time, with the recent advances made in material and methods for photography. The complete details shown in this photograph may only be gained by study with a reading or magnifying glass and a stereo-pair of this area taken under the same conditions is a thing of beauty.

graphs changes with the seasonal state of culture. Streams in the wet season are broad and may cover extensive back-water areas in flood. The same streams in the dry season may show dry beds or insignificant threads of water. Snow in winter may completely blanket an area which is normally rich in detail.

Topographical features.—a. Woods on aerial photographs appear as dark masses of irregular outline. The exact shape, size, and density are much more clearly and accurately shown than on the average topographical map. The seasonal characteristics are reflected in the photographs. In winter photographs of deciduous forests the leafy canopy is absent, exposing substantially all ground detail which would be wholly or partially obscured in summer photographs of the same forests. Evergreen forests show dark and dense in all seasons.

b. Brush appears similar to light woods but may be distinguished by its sparse character and lack of height.

c. Bodies of water have a characteristic appearance appreciably lighter or darker than the surrounding land, depending upon the amount of reflection from the surface when the photograph was made.

d. Streams appear in characteristic wavy traces and show presence of water by darker or lighter lines. In woods the exact location of small streams may be difficult if not impossible to determine except by reference to a map or inspection on the ground. The visible evidences of such streams are breaks or variations in density of the forest canopy.

e. Swamps and marshy ground have a characteristic blurred appearance and when submerged or saturated are usually darker than the surrounding ground.

f. Cultivated fields show clearly as rectangles or irregular figures of definite shapes and shades. The nature of the crop cannot usually be determined from the face of small-scale photographs but may be recognized on large-scale photographs. Grain in shocks is conspicuously shown by regularly spaced dots in a lighter background. Fields from which crops have been harvested show light areas. Fields with heavy standing crops and grasslands show dark areas. On large-scale photographs they present rough surface appearances. Plowed fields show distinct shadings.

g. Fences, on large-scale photographs, are distinguished by shadows of the fence posts. On small-scale photographs fences are inferred from hedge lines, section lines, outlines of cultivated lands, and the characteristics of paths, trails, and roads.

h. Roads show up in general as light

lines or narrow bands, the more used the lighter the appearance. Improved roads show regularity in width, long tangents, and easy curves. The hard surface is clean-cut in outline and may show dark along the middle from the oil drips of automobiles, and light along each ledge. Unimproved roads show light, of irregular width and trace with sharp turns. Evidence of condition of road surface is usually apparent from blemishes, shadows, and color variations.

i. Railroads show straighter, darker traces than highways, have fewer changes of direction, long easy curves, and heavy cuts and fills.

j. (1) Large bridges are easily detected and their general character, size, and probable condition determined from the image and the shadows together.

(2) Small bridges may be looked for at all lesser stream crossings and may be identified by the narrowing of roadbed and shadows cast.

k. Buildings show as indistinct roof images and are sometimes difficult to distinguish from blemishes on prints. The decisive evidence of the presence of a building is provided by its shadow. Groups of buildings may be blurred by the collective shadow effect. The shape of the shadow is an index of the type and size of the building. The building site is usually the terminus of a road or path.

l. Villages and towns are easily distinguished and appear much the same as they do on maps.

m. Trails and paths appear as irregular white bands, lightness and width indicating degree of use.

n. Works of man appear in straight lines, in geometrical form, in unnatural regularity and relation.

o. Natural features occur in irregular lines, without precision of form and relation.

Military features.—Military works and activities produce characteristic images and terrain effects which make aerial photographs one of the most important sources of combat intelligence.

a. Trenches are distinguished by their characteristic trace, shadows, and spoil from the excavation. New work is indicated by lighter appearance of fresh spoil. The length of shadow is an indication of depth. Dummy trenches cast little or no shadow. Use and condition of trenches are usually indicated by sharpness of outline. Characteristic traces and designs in the trench systems provide valuable evidence of the tactical defense scheme of a position.

b. Shell holes show as ragged pock-marks. Shadows indicate depth.

c. Wire entanglements cast shadows which show as broad gray lines or ribbons which contrast with the color of the terrain.

d. Tracks show as broad bands appreciably lighter than the background.

e. Dugouts are revealed by shadows at entrances, by spoil, and by tracks leading thereto.

f. Dumps are revealed by convergence of tracks, existence of new roads, evidences of excessive local activities along old roads, or by obvious attempts at concealment by camouflage.

g. Concealed batteries are evidenced by characteristic effects of the muzzle blast, imperfect camouflage, and tracks.

h. Machine guns are difficult to locate. In open terrain their location may be deduced from tracks. In organized ground the evidence lies in new spoil, in regularity and depth of a shell hole, in deep shadows, in recesses along trench walls at the terminus of short branch trenches otherwise unexplained.

i. Telephone or telegraph lines on the surface may be detected by cleared rights-of-way through forests, by tracks across open terrain, by shadows cast by poles set at regular intervals, and spoil at base of the poles. When buried, the evidence appears in the regularity and color contrast of the trace.

j. Observation posts are indicated by tracks leading to points on high ground, to clumps of trees, haystacks, unoccupied buildings or ruins, water tanks, windmills, towns, etc.

k. Shelter by occupancy of woods or the existence of bivouacs or barracks therein is evidenced by converging tracks.

l. Command posts may be identified as the result of converging trails, telephone lines, and camouflage.

m. Railheads are indicated by new construction of warehouses, shelters, accumulation of supplies, and universal activity along railroads.

n. Airdromes and aviation centers may be inferred from collection of hangars and presence of landing fields and airplanes on the ground.

o. Troop movements of all kinds in column along highways show plainly and unmistakably. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, and transport are easily identified on large-scale verticals or obliques. Troops deployed are difficult to identify except when in small groups or in sharply contrasting terrain.

p. Camouflage may be detected by geometrical regularity of outline, by tone contrasts, or by shadows.



SPORTS

By Belton

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Writing from the **DETROIT RECRUITING OFFICE**, Ben Wilson tells us that the Michigan sales department of the Corps has entered a team in the Federal baseball league in the auto city, in conjunction with the personnel of the Army and Navy Recruiting Stations. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue and Custodians are some of the teams composing the circuit.

A golf challenge, flung openly to the members of the Chicago office, is still laying under a pile of application blanks unaccepted.

Clipped from the **CAVITE** broadcast is a piece carrying the information that the All Fleet team defeated the 16th Naval District baseball team for the second consecutive year before some 5,000 fans at the Rizal Memorial Stadium in Manila. The score was 16-2.

Corporal Jack Austin and Private First Class Theodore Garcia blazed the fairways to golf honors at **PEARL HARBOR** in a tournament held there last month. Austin won the A Flight with Corporal Robert Lifsey the runner up, while Garcia captured B Flight with Sergeant W. O. Krause close behind.

Corporal Dan Sadler won the qualifying round, posting 125 for 27 holes.

For his efforts on the course Austin won the Enlisted Men's trophy and a special cup donated by E. O. Hall and Son. The Post Amusement Fund Cup went to Garcia.

The softball team of the **MARINE DEPARTMENT, USS PORTLAND** reports the loss of one game to date and that to the officers in a close contest. The pitching of Sergeant Carlson and Private Tumber has proven too good for the other teams.

In an inter-battalion smoker between members of the **TENTH** and **EIGHTH** Marines the latter came out on top 6½ to 3½. Although defeated the Tenth are proud of their representatives, many of whom were in the ring for the first time, and take this opportunity to congratulate them and their coach "Pappy" Crain.

Johnny Carotenuto, **PARRIS ISLAND** heavyweight, knocked out Buck Penland, veteran of some 75 ring battles, in the third round of a bout in Charleston, South Carolina, last month. A scant 400 people turned out to see the first professional boxing show held in Charleston since 1936. Carotenuto's record now includes knock-out victories over Penland, Jimmy DeWitt, Leon Foucart, Harold Goforth, Bill Ford, Young Crawford, Bill Mayfield and Johnny Lamb. He has lost but three of his first thirteen professional fights.

The men of the **USS WICHITA** are also outstanding in the field of sports, holding the title of "Softball Champions" of the "Wichita." The tournament was played at Guantanamo Bay last winter. We keep in shape by playing any team that challenges us, and have fared well in every encounter.

COMPANY A, 1ST BN, 5TH MARINES, won the Battalion softball league with eight wins against no losses. Islip and Slusser pitched and won four games each while Alexander paced the hitters with his .650 average. As the result of their showing in the battalion league, Islip, Slusser and Friberg were selected to play on the battalion all-star team.

COMPANY H, 2nd BN, 5TH MARINES, handed the Special Weapons Platoon a terrific lacing in a softball challenge game. The weapons ten issued the challenge and went down under 22-7.

PAGING MR. DIOGENES!

Corporal Ellis' **K COMPANY** team from the **3RD BN, 5TH MARINES**, aren't doing so well, according to our reporter. He says they would be on top of the league, if the list was printed upside down.

MB. NAD, HAWTHORNE, NEV.

Has two baseball teams under way and both are being coached by Sgt. R. Harris. The teams are competing in a local league at Hawthorne.

A number of the men are trying out for the Rifle team which will compete in the Nevada State matches.

Many of the men are trying their skill at fishing in the waters of Walker Lake, some two miles from the Post. PFC's Bowman, Ball and Williams seem to be the tops in this line at the present time.

Accompanying the **SAN DIEGO MARINE** baseball team on its jaunt against fast semi-pro teams in the west were Henry "Doe" Williams, Lewis Voss, Daniel Kalember, Mike Crnich, Harold Wright, John Mason, Bill du Pont, Dick Patch, Gerald Geren, Paul "Smokey" Harr, James Gabriel, Creed Lail, O. W. Harmon, Bill Conklin, Ernie Matz, John Ventresca, St. Elmo M. Haney and Playing Manager Don M. Beeson.

In the first game of their tour the Marines lost to the Phoenix Thunderbirds, a crack semi-pro nine, in a game played at the new \$65,000 Phoenix Municipal Stadium. The score was 10-9.

AVIATORS MAKE MERRY AT REEM FIELD MEET

Win, lose or draw you got a prize if you attended the rousing combination athletic meet and picnic held at Reem Field, San Diego, California, recently. Sponsors of the affair were the officers and men of Marine Scouting Squadron Two, Second Marine Aircraft Group of the Naval Air Station in Diego.

The "members only" sign was tacked up on the field entrance on the day of the meet and by "members" was meant only officers and men actually attached to Squadron Two. It was a purely stag affair with the drag being confined to the oldsters dragging themselves home after indulging in athletics for the first time in donkey's years. With wifey, sweetheart, et al, being told to mind their knitting for the afternoon every member attending was awarded a prize in the form of an affidavit proving their attendance at the picnic, just in case.

Just about everything under the picnic athletic sun was on the card for the day including wheelbarrow, 3-legged, sack, shoe, mounted, centipede and egg races, horse shoe pitching, softball and the inevitable tug o' war.

Transportation was furnished from the station to Reem Field for all members living on the station and the uniform of the day from 12:15 p. m. until 5:15 p. m. was Athletic gear.

A double-header on the softball diamond proved one of the highlights of the afternoon involving the under 20 vs the over 40 and the officers vs the enlisted personnel. In the latter game the enlisted men came out on top 19 to 12 while in the first set to the lads over 40 trimmed their younger opponents 12 to 5.

Winners of the events held during the afternoon were:

Mounted Race—Lieuts. Fontana and Ferris.

Centipede Race—Captain Bailey's centipedes.

Shoe Race—Corporal Keister.

Sack Race—Private Bockman.

Egg Race—Private Deen.

Potato Race—Private Deen.

3-Legged Race—Privates Boucher and Peterson.

Lieutenants Smith and Privates First Class Denny and Richardson celebrated their birthdays during the afternoon, receiving the age-old birthday honors via the "paddle brigade."

Captain Roberts acted as special judge of the athletic games, Sergeant Locklin and Private Paetti were in charge of the solid food while Technical Sergeant Bourne and Private Kramer poured.

All hands gave a rousing vote of thanks to Lieutenant Syms and Master Technical Sergeant Jenkins for their excellent handling of all arrangements. The entire afternoon was pronounced a complete success.



Charles E. Stuart, now Sergeant Major of the First Battalion, 10th Marines, is a former Marine Corps track star. The 100-yard dash and 220 run were his strong forte but he was also good for a place in the shot put event . . . John R. Luck, now a Sergeant with the Marine Corps Institute, is a former Peiping hockey star . . . When National Commissioner George Sistler threw out the first ball to open a semi-pro league in Wichita, Kansas, recently, some 60,000 teams in the 48 States and Puerto Rico simultaneously got under way. The national semi-pro championship will be held in Wichita from August 16 to 28, to be followed by a "world's series" in San Juan, Puerto Rico . . . A local ordinance prohibits the Hollywood Stars baseball team of the Pacific Coast league from scheduling night double-headers. Afternoon twin bills are okay . . . The Cordele team of the Georgia-Florida league has tacked a sign on the rear of its bus reading "You do the passing, we'll do the hitting" . . . Frank Murphy, now a First Sergeant and stationed at Olongapo (may be in China when this is read) was the star long distance hitter of a Shanghai civilian circuit a few years ago . . . Melo Almada, Mexico's gift to the diamond, wound up in Sacramento after balking at reporting to Rochester when turned loose by Brooklyn. Fast afoot, a sure catch but weak at the plate, Almada, an outfielder, can also play first base acceptably. He also saw service with the Washington Nationals and Boston Red Sox . . . Sports writers have Ray Blades, manager of the Cardinals, scheduled to join the unemployed ranks this year. Highly successful last season Blades has found rough going this . . . In the writing business one letter changes culture to culture. In the human business one man can do it . . . Herman Franks, Brooklyn Dodger catcher, insisted on wearing "13" on his uniform, until he broke his leg. He now wears "19" . . . Bud Tenchout, southpaw pitcher once with the Tigers, Cubs and Cardinals, teaches school in Arandia, California . . . Bullet Joe Bush, a one time pitcher star, works for the U. S. Rubber Company . . . Rube Marquard, one of the great major league pitchers, works at the Belmont race track during race meets . . .

Charley Letchas, second baseman of the Chattanooga Lookouts in the Southern Association, recently "traveled" over 1,500 miles without leaving Chattanooga. Optioned to the Baltimore Orioles by the Philadelphia Phillies he was reoptioned to

the Lookouts but "returned" because of a rule forbidding minor clubs to reoption players to one another when they were on option from a major league club. The deal was straightened out by "sending" him back to Baltimore, who "sent" him to Philadelphia who "sent" him direct to Chattanooga . . . Jimmy Levey, erstwhile all-Marine football and baseball star, is still going strong at shortstop for the Dallas Rebels of the Texas League. Levey managed the club for a short spell a couple of seasons ago . . . Charley Root, right handed pitcher who broke in with the St. Louis Browns in 1921, is still used as a starting pitcher by the Chicago Cubs. This is Root's fifteenth year with the Cubs . . . Hank Henry, who still chucks a game or two for the Quantico Marines, has been pitching for Marine teams about nine years. Hank can also fill an infield job and take a real cut when at the plate . . . One year ago:—We devoted two pages to a story about Donald J. Leonard, ex-Marine corporal turned bullfighter, immediately following which our matador dropped out of sight. Maybe we got the bull, not him . . . Bob Hays, the Institute's ball of fire on the diamond, is now a Sergeant. Congratulations . . . Jimmy Nixon, who we reported last month as having signed with the Capitol Heights semi-pro nine here, is fast becoming a stand out. Death on ground balls and blessed with an extra strong throwing arm, Nixon is rapidly getting himself in shape for even faster company

WE BOW TO HONEST REPORTING

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY,
3RD BN. 5TH MARINES,** broadcasts to all and sundry that for consistency the company softball team stands in a class by itself; in the cellar. Out of six games played to date their win average is .000. Anyhow, says our scribe, the other teams like to play them.

. . . Leonard Beattie, one of the better horsemen in the Corps and a first rate polo player, is now a Staff Sergeant and we send hearty congratulations . . . Side note to Waldo Harris: If your "Sample Packages" feature does not begin in this issue, shoot the editor and use this for your authority . . . Side note to all readers: Take a gander at Harris' new feature elsewhere in this issue and tell the boss how you like it . . . A vote of thanks to A. S. Pratt, Andrew Lambor, R. E. McCreery, and Clyde H. Eldore for their excellent contributions to our pages this month.

Please put a note on your calendars to do your stint for us regularly . . . Note to all scribes: We like to give credit where credit is due, how's about signing your names to your stuff? We can keep a secret, if you insist . . . Company B won the intra-

battalion softball league among First Battalion teams in Quantico, the superb pitching of George Islip carrying them through . . . Congratulations to the Washington Navy yard Marines on winning the Elliott and Wirgman trophies this year.

QUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

(By Corporal A. S. Pratt)

Our bowling team, composed of Sergeants Tomlinson and Swieczbin, Privates First Class Tolan and Novack, Assistant Cook Hutchinson and Private Jensen has entered the annual Station Bowling tournament. Other teams competing represent the Civilians, Bandsmen, Steamer Shack, Dispensary, Officers and Navy Chief Petty Officers.

A station Horse Show was held at the Marine Corral with Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Whaley acting as ringmaster, and officers of the station assisted by their ladies performing as judges. The show was divided into seven classes including three for children, three for the Marine enlisted personnel and a children's novelty event. Corporal Ray W. Arnold took the cup in the jumping class, PFC. Richard L. Gray won honors in the Horsemanship Class and PFC. James R. Gilchrist the Course B Jumping Class.

Our annual fishing contest is well underway with Private Walter A. Key leading by virtue of reeling in a Yellow tailed Skipjack which tipped the scales at 13½ the fair city of Caimanera.

On the tennis courts, Allen Zarracina, Jr., son of Chief Pay Clerk Allen A. Zarracina, captured the singles title.

The new speed boat is well appreciated by the members of the station as evidenced by the frequent trips to the bay and the fair city of Caimanera.



Pl. Sgt. Paul "Smoky" Harr, star slugger of the San Diego Marines, with a crashing .490 average.

U. S. S. NEW ORLEANS

(By Andrew Lambor and R. E. McCreery)

In the way of sports our star center of the ship's basketball team, Private W. G. Lorenze, has shown great ability in tossing the ball which helped win the HawDet basketball championship. The ship's softball team is the champion outfit round these parts and we are proud to have loaned the services of Private First Class "Ned" Menichetti for outfield duty. Our wrestling squad boasts PFC A. Lambor as Cruiser Division Six champion and runner up for the HawDet wrestling championship.

NAVAL FUEL DEPOT, POINT LOMA, CALIF.

(By Pvt. Clyde H. Eldore)

It has been quite some time since you have heard from the Marine Detachment at the Naval Fuel Depot, Point Loma, California.

Under the leadership of Gunnery Sergeant Hynton S. Walshe, athletics have again come to the fore. Sports of all kinds have become the main interest of all the boys. Naturally, we've always had the ocean to swim and fish in, but lately a variety of other sports have gained popularity.

Our softball team has been organized only a short time but in our first encounter with an outside team we won by a score of 16 to 1. We played the Ocean Beach Athletes at Point Loma and our gang functioned as smoothly as if they had played together for years.

Besides softball, we are organizing a boxing team and tennis team to compete with other teams in this vicinity. One of our best handball players left us last week but we have others who we hope will be able to fill his place. Even "ping-pong" and "baryard golf" have developed a few experts. Our next team to be organized will be volley ball and we will take on all comers.

Our thanks to Gunnery Sergeant Walshe, who started the ball rolling, and to the efficient management of Private G. L. Skripsy.

U. S. SUBMARINE BASE, COCO SOLO, CANAL ZONE

Swamping the opposition three straight games in what was to have been a three-out-of-five series, the Marine Barracks, Submarine Base team at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, handily captured the softball championship of the base.

The play-off series was captured in the minimum time by the overwhelming scores of 14-0, 15-1 and 13-2.

Success did not come easy to the Marines. Three blistering defeats early in the first half of the schedule blasted their hopes of taking the initial portion of the split season, but they jumped on the opposition in the first game of the latter half, and from that game on were never headed.

A flashy battery composed of Wallace on the mound and Barringer at the receiving end proved an unbeatable combination with a large percentage of potential base hits being cut off by the splendid infield combination formed from Hankins, Haber, Semanik, Ratterree and Foss. The outfield duties were capably handled by Gilliland, Williams, Shores and Flesher.

Much of the credit for the successful season must go to First Lieutenant Hoyt McMillan, athletic officer, and Corporals Hladky and Haber, manager and captain, respectively, who spurred the team on to greater glory after a rather disastrous first half.



The Guantanamo Bay Bowling Champs.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

(By Sgt. Irving D. Gurian)

Once in a great while an athletic team comes along that doesn't seem to have a chance of doing anything amazing or spectacular in the way of piling up victories or causing people to go into raving about such a team. However, this team seems to have something that puts it on top of the heap with victory after victory. That something is confidence plus determination to make good. Such a team is the softball team of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

With the exception of Sergeant Ware, Corporal Plucinsky and Private First Class Horowitz, all three of whom have had previous baseball experience in the Marine Corps, the rest of the team has had little or no experience as service ball players. So when this team was gathered and ready for the first game no one expected them to rise to any great heights. But as the weeks rolled by the Marines have set folks to raving about them.

A confident, determined group of fellows who possess the zest and will to win, chalked up one sensational victory after another. These Marines didn't wonder whether or not they could beat this team or that—they were sure they could and nothing could make them believe otherwise. They hate to be beaten and the will to win is not a case of being swell headed, but determination and confidence in themselves.

At this writing the Brooklyn Navy Yard Marines' softball team has played fourteen games and twelve of these have been entered in the win column.

Ware, Plucinsky, Horowitz, Eggers, Werner, Petro, Krol, Martin, Krushinsky, Postlewaite, Rix, Puffer, Hazell, Turello, Nettle and Green are the boys who have made this team the talk of the Navy Yard District. All of them real hitters, with

Werner and Rix handling the pitching assignments and doing right well by themselves. These Marines are all a group of fighting, hard to beat ball players and the team that does beat them knows that it has been in a ball game.

Following are the scores of the games which the team has played:

Marines

5	USS Seattle	1
19	USS Dahlgren	6
14	USS Seattle	3
19	USS Helena	4
4	Lawyers Mortgages (N.Y.)	1
6	USS Seattle	8
19	USS Seattle	6
15	USS Seattle	4
20	St. Gregory's A. C. (B'klyn)	3
8	USS Seattle	3
4	USS Seattle (8 innings)	3
4	B'klyn Park Service	0
23	Brooklyn Ramblers	5
5	USS Seattle	8

As can be seen from the scores the USS Seattle has thus far furnished most of the competition for the Marines. However, the Seattle has no "weak sister" team as they have beaten every other team they have played.

A true picture of just how strong the Marines are is gleaned from the result of their game with the Brooklyn Ramblers. The Ramblers are a team of colored players who hadn't been defeated in **Two Years**. The Marines weren't conceded much of a chance against them, but the score, 23 to 5, tells the story. In this overwhelming victory the Marines garnered twenty-six hits, including seven home runs.

Captain William I. Phipps, post athletic officer, is busy arranging a number of games for the team and he isn't picking any soft touches.

We Marines in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are mighty proud of our softball team.



SQUIRREL FOOD

(Anyone taking this seriously is nuttier than Squirrel Food)

There's been too much written about the scintillating play of Joe Blow in center field and/or the dazzling performance of young Joe Granulowitz at second base, and too little attention paid the performances of the first and third base coaches. The poor brakemen of the base lines have been left out in the cold and it's high time someone, besides the razzberry fans behind first and third base, gave them a tumble.

This month Squirrel Food devotes itself to the cause of the baseball coaches. Long may they flag the runners. We're going to report a game and wholly ignore the usual nine old men. This game never was played, and never will be played for that matter, but here's how our reporter saw it through a coach's nightmare:

GAZOOKAVILLE, July 00 (By S. F.) Flagger their runners with uncanny precision and signalling the batters in perfect fashion, coaches Bill Bloke and Homer Run were credited with pulling the Dankees out of the second division and thrusting the Nationals into that section with a brilliant master-minding performance here this afternoon.

Overwhelmed by the magnificence of the performance displayed by Bloke and Run the official scorer lost his score book but took an oath before a notary public that the Dankees had scored the most runs and Judge Sierra Hill Jaundice announced they would receive credit for a win. Both pitchers, said Judge Jaundice, would get credit for a victory so as not to hurt their chances for holding out in 1941.

Immediately following the game, Manager Hueky Barris of the Nationals announced he would ask waivers on C. Atcher and P. Itcher, of the Nationals coaching staff. Barris told this reporter he had feelers out at the Blind School and if replacements were not forthcoming from that place he would play his ace in the hole. After much pleading on our part Barris revealed his other source of supply. He said he had commissioned Frank Buck to bring a couple back when he returned from his next expedition. He intimated that Mr. Buck could depart from his regular custom of bringing them back alive and still improve the present staff.

A tip-off that Bloke and Run were at brain peak for the day came in a dug-out interview before the game when the coaches of both teams were interviewed by Larry Maedonald on the Royal Crown Cola program. Bloke amazed the listeners with a practically faultless recitation of the two-time table, faltering slightly at two-times nine but recovering nicely by asking for a drink of Royal Crown.

Run was brilliant in naming the day, month and year of his birth although he muffled the naming of the place. His .750

average was considered quite excellent, however, in view of the difficult question. The quiz also revealed that neither Atcher nor Itcher were up to mental standard. Both of them bungled the easy question "Recite Tennyson's Ulysses, backwards."

Homer Run displayed his brilliance in the very first inning when he cleverly flagged a runner back to first base in a pop fly to the second baseman. Had Homer let the man go down on the fly it might have resulted in a double play. He followed this master piece of mental deduction with another brilliant job in the fourth when he sent the runner from first to third on a slashing double by the batter. Having safely seen his runner reach third Run retired to the dug-out amid the plaudits of the crowd to rest before being called upon to coach another.

With a runner on third and another on second, Bloke took over the arduous coaching duties and had the batter hit a home run instead of merely striking out both of them would sure have scored. No blame could be attached to Bloke for the addition of these two to the left on base column. He displayed some heads up coaching in the seventh when he made Frank Murphy tag up at third on a blow over the left field wall and then tripped the hitter so he wouldn't pass Murphy on the way home.

Run rose to great mental heights in the eighth when, with runners on first and third he flagged Bloke to the dug-out and single-handedly took charge of coaching both men. His appeal to the umpire that Blatz, who had turned around twice and fallen to the ground missing a third strike, had really been spun by a small whirlwind was unsuccessful but it showed quick thinking and might have worked in Chicago.

Both Bloke and Run were brilliant all afternoon in flagging runners back to the bases. Run, at first base, was exceptionally keen in noticing when right handed pitchers were going to throw over to pick off runners, while Bloke, at third, was equally quick on the attempts of the left handers in that direction. They each lost but two runners during the whole game.

The coaching gem of the afternoon came in the ninth when with the bases loaded and two out they unitedly gave the go sign to all runners on a fly ball to the infield. Had the ball dropped safely all runners would have scored.

On the other hand, a mental lapse by Itcher and Atcher cost the Nationals the game. With one out and a runner on second the hitter smashed one directly to the shortstop. Atcher waved to a blonde in the boxes, Itcher thought he was waving at him and waved back and the runner thought both coaches were waving at him and was doubled off second.

HURLERS ARE STINGY IN SEASON'S OPENER (Thanks to S. H. Kupp)

Portsmouth, N. H. With Snyder of the Navy Yard Service nine and Cousins of Royal Arcanum showing rare form, teams from the two outfits were forced to a zero-zero tie in the Yard's 1940 opener on the local High School diamond.

Snyder permitted the Arcanums but three hits during the afternoon while Cousins proved no "cousin" to the servicemen and permitted but two blows during the seven inning tilt. The game was marked by flawless fielding on the part of both teams including a pair of fielding gems by Harry Safrit, the red headed second sacker of the Yard team. Safrit, who once starred with the fast stepping Army team at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H., saved the Yardmen from defeat in the sixth when he leaped high into the air to snag a drive hit by Hodgdon, the Arcanum third baseman. There were two runners on the paths, both by virtue of free passes, and two out at the time.

The Yardmen threatened briefly in the second when "Doc" Doritty opened with a double and advanced on a fielder's choice but Miles and Nolan both grounded out to the infield and the scoring threat was over.

The Summary:

Hits: Arcanum 3 (Yoder, Shapleigh and Cousins); Service Team, 2 (Doritty and Safrit). Left on Base, Arcanum 7, Service 2. Stolen Base, Hanson, Safrit. Struck out by Cousins, 8, by Snyder 4. Base on balls, off Snyder 4. Umpires Powell and Degross.

BOTH SERVICES REPRESENTED

The Navy and Marines have combined their best baseball talent to form a Navy Yard Service team to compete in the Portsmouth Sunset League. Members of the Prison Detachment who have, or will see service in the games are Corporals John J. Miles and Stanley H. Kupp, Chief Cook Eugene S. Boyle, Private Harry L. Safrit, PFC, Nolan, Tiny Jones, Kupiec and PFC Charles Toma. Miles, Toma and Safrit are infielders, Jones and Kupiec, pitchers and Boyles a catcher. Miles, Kupp, Safrit and Snyder all saw action in the scoreless opener against Royal Arcanum.

Other members of the team are Watson and Snyder from the Submarine Base, "Doc" Climer of the Dispensary, Bill Young and Doritty from the USS "Sailfish" and "Sailor" Woods, a fast ball pitcher who formerly starred with Sub-Ron 4 at Pearl Harbor.

Chief Pharmacists' Mate Frank Harris and Chief Radioman "Stubby" Collins are coaching the squad.

ST. JULIEN'S CREEK, VA.

Tennis, Handball and Softball are the order of the day among members of the Creek Marine Force. The softball team has broken even in its first four games but with daily practice ordered, following an 11-6 walloping at the hands of the Yorktown Marines, the Creekmen are looking for better results. Heretofore the team was handicapped through lack of suitable practicing facilities, there being but a make-shift diamond to work out on, but the will to win, backed by some manual labor has brought results and a new diamond has been constructed.

With cash prizes promised for winners of the tennis tournament the barracks is expected to turn out one hundred per cent in the court contests now under schedule.

Handball continues to be a great attraction with Norris Williams and Lanky Hatfield tackling one another almost daily.

NAVAL MINE DEPOT, YORKTOWN, VA. (By Corp. Felix C. Restaino)

Things have been popping at the NAVAL MINE DEPOT, YORKTOWN, Virginia, since our baseball team steam-rolled into action. Two defeats at the beginning of the season, were the necessary incentive for the starting of a sensational baseball record which, if it keeps up, will be the finest record for a team ever produced at Yorktown.

Naturally we are all a little inclined to brag about our teams, but we have facts at hand which are enough to make any baseball fan whoop for joy. The team to date has played 15 games, two of these games being defeats. In the last eight games they have scored ninety-nine runs. And any real fan will agree that the boys had to slap that ball around plenty to obtain that number of runs.

The team hasn't had any push-overs to contend with. Civilian teams from this part of the State, Soldiers from Langley Field and the Marines from St. Juliens Creek, Virginia, have been their opponents.

Among the personalities on our team, Seymour H. Askenas stands out vividly as a fine example of what perfect coordination between mind and muscle can produce. In a game with a team from Langley Field he struck out 17 men in 7 2/3 innings. This is just one example of his fine pitching ability. In another game where the opposing team was causing Platoon Sergeant Max M. Stamps, our team manager, to pull out tufts of hair and it became necessary to use Askenas, he struck out eight men in the last three innings of the game. He is a fine pitcher and has been one of the major reasons for our fine record of winning games. Silvio A. Cimino, our right fielder, hasn't missed a ball that was hit to him yet. The fans have such great confidence in him that they shout for the next man up while the ball is still in the air. Sergeant Herbert L. Gault the left fielder is the dead-eye Don of the team. Without a moment's hesitation he can take a ball hit to him and throw it with startling accuracy to any base on the diamond. He is a natural baseball player and can sum up a situation instinctively. His ability to do so has often saved the day for the team when a wrong play would have meant defeat.

The team is composed almost entirely of men new to the service. The boys are full of the spirit which has always dominated the Marine Corps, the spirit to fight to victory. The team consists of the following players: Albert W. Kelley, catcher, Max M. Stamps, 1st base, Robert E. L. Hough, 2nd base, Michael T. Kearns, Short stop, Curtis C. Dekle, 3rd base, Herbert L. Gault, left field, Joseph J. Mennen, Jr., center fielder and Silvio A. Cimino, right fielder. Utility infielders, Robert C. Breaux, Robert J. LeCount, and Emory A. Booth. Utility outfielders, Francis R. Amendola, John L. Fletcher, Pitchers, Seymour H. Askenas, Willbur G. Huebner and Zenon D. Allen.

PIPES OF PEIPING (By James W. Norton)

Headquarters Company took first bowling honors in the recent inter-company match. The Headquarters team was composed of Sgts. Erick Stromstad and Floyd E. Tyler, Corp. William B. Ecker and PFCs. Edward P. Shapiro, Louis G. Cardinal, Max E. Way and George Petroff.

In the Post badminton tourney, PFC. Joseph J. Minney and Pvt. Joseph H. Machu of Company B emerged winners

in the doubles. In a series of 18 singles and doubles matches with players of Yencheng University, the Marine team won only one doubles and two singles matches. Winners were PFC. Wilburn Bengé, Glenn F. Crafts and Pvt. Kenneth W. Seymour.

PFC. Max E. Way was awarded a silver cup for winning the post basketball free throw competition.

Company B won the annual inter-company squad musketry problem with Headquarters second, and Company A third.

U. S. S. NEW MEXICO

Dropping seven out of their final twelve games the Marine Detachment bowling team blew a chance to capture the Port League Bowling championship, finishing in fourth place behind the Second Division (winners), Fifth Division and "F" Division.

Going into the home stretch tucked in third place the Marines were pitted against the league leading Second Division and the second place Fifth Division with an excellent chance to upset the dope and overhaul the leaders. Against a high flying Fifth Division team which had come from nowhere to second place with a spurt of fourteen wins in fifteen games they managed to take two out of three but dropped three to the pesky Second Division team to close their season. The loss of the final set was enough to permit "F" Division to edge them out of third place, where the Marines had been most of the season, to

THEY SLIP, THEN WE SLIP, ON ISLIP

A-1-5, FMB, FMF,
MB, Quantico, Va.
3 June, 1940

Dear Sir:

In the June, 1940, edition of THE LEATHERNECK, there is an article on page 24 under the caption "FOUR NO-HITTERS IN SIX GAMES FOR ISLIP". Will you please inform me where this article originated?

I have been writing the dope for this company for the past nine months and this article (which is gross exaggeration) did not originate from any authorized source.

The official score book of the Battalion Softball League shows that Islip has pitched only four (4) games and that they were three, seven, four and two-hitters, respectively. In the four games pitched PFC. Islip has only fourteen (14) strike outs to his credit.

The Battalion League is now over with "A" Company the champions, having won all eight games. The Post league starts on or about 15 June with the First Battalion all set to repeat last year's performance when they took first place.

Very truly yours,

JAY C. ALEXANDER,
Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps.

drop them to fourth. Team members were, Kiralx, Knox, Young, Decane and Griffin.

The Detachment basketball team won the rubber game in each of two series played recently. They beat the Enterprise Marines 39-21 to take a series from the carrier interdivisional champs and then spanked the Fourth Division 32-28 to take a series from that quintet.

PEARL HARBOR MARINES WELCOME 3RD DEFENSE BN

Honoring the Third Defense Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, Pearl Harbor Marines played host to the newcomers with an exciting and amusing track meet and novelty entertainment spectacle on the barracks parade ground.

Some fifteen hundred persons thrilled to the track events and thoroughly enjoyed the novelty stunts which made up the afternoon's program. Included among the entertainers was the Hawaiian Girls' Hula Troupe performing typical Island dances and singing native songs.

Company A proved ungracious hosts on the field, however, capturing the meet honors by a fair margin over the second place Battery H team from the Fleet Marine Force. Antiaircraft batteries D, E and F, as a team, finished in a tie for third place with Battery I, followed by Company B of the Harbor Barracks and the A, B and C Batteries team from the "5" battery in that order.

With the post band appropriately playing "Roll out the Barrel" the festivities got under way and the clocklike precision in which the events were run off was a compliment to Chief Pay Clerk Edward J. Donnelly, Jr., who made the arrangements. Lieutenant Speckman acted as starter and Lieutenant J. A. Anderson was the official scorer. Judges included Lieutenants Kirgis, L. W. Smith and H. O. Smith, Lieutenant H. C. Woodhouse took care of the prizes.

The results:

50-yard finals: won by PFC. I. K. Hatt with PSgt. W. E. Hemingway, 2nd and Pvt. V. Covert, 3rd.

400-yard relay: won by Battery I's team, composed of Privates D. G. Jones, D. R. Kinkel, M. Freitas and J. L. Anderson. Battery D, represented by Privates E. K. Wein, R. J. Moylan, W. K. Burne and R. P. Goshen was second, and the Company B team of PFCs. W. D. Pickey, D. K. Hatt, R. W. Wheeler and Pvt. J. Frolich, Jr., third.

Sack Race: 1st, Pvt. H. Borges, II. Battery; 2nd, Pvt. A. J. Ross, A Company, and 3rd, Pvt. J. L. Anderson, I Company.

Potato Race: PFC. J. Burak, 3rd Art., winner; Pvt. McKinney of Company A, 2nd and PFC. F. Santella of E Battery, 3rd.

3-legged race: Team of PFC. S. Davis and Pvt. A. Borges, from H. Battery, 1st; Privts. D. Frank and E. Newton, Company A., 2nd and Privts. R. Henderson and C. McCauley, Company B, 3rd.

Wheelbarrow race: won by Privts. A. D. Ross and E. D. Newsom of Company A, Corporal A. F. Burbridge and Pvt. G. Mar-morstein, Battery A, 2nd and Privts. W. F. Johnson and B. Pickering, Battery B, 3rd.

Tug of War: Won by the Marine Barracks team.

GUY TO RESUME FIGHTING

Along the fistie trail, Field Cook John C. Guy is still very much in the limelight.

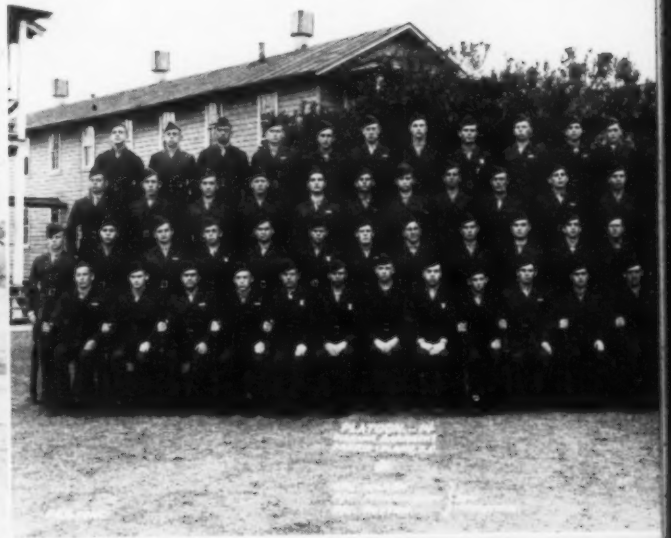
Fighting in the A. A. U. Tournament at Brooklyn's famed Broadway Arena Guy engaged in a six round bout and suffered a bad cut over his right eye. As I have said many times before, this Marine has a world of courage and despite the cut over his eye had more than enough to win the decision by a comfortable margin.

Upon the advice of a doctor, Guy laid off for several weeks to give his eye a chance to heal. In Mid-May, the fighting cook resumed training and was scheduled to fight at the Jamaica Arena but his opponent failed to pass the physical examination and was forced to default.

FROM RECRUIT DEPOT



PARRIS ISLAND



History of San Juan



An airplane view of the Naval Air Station

On September 9, 1939, the Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, Fleet Marine Force, asked for 25 volunteers to form the Marine Detachment, Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The detachment had its official origination September 11, and the same day boarded the train for Norfolk.

Upon arriving at Norfolk we began loading our gear aboard the USS "Broome." The following morning at reveille we were awakened, and the entire forenoon was spent in unloading. We had no idea where we were to go by this time. Instructed to load all gear aboard the USS "Tuscaloosa," which would take us to San Juan, we had nearly completed this, when we were again ordered to unload, and load the gear on the USS "San Francisco." On September 13 we completed the loading aboard the "San Francisco" and put out to sea.

We arrived at San Juan harbor September 18, disembarked, and tackled the problem of establishing the camp, the mess, and the guard. The camp was set up that afternoon, although the evening mess was partaken of aboard ship. The Marine mess was started the following morning, and after an introductory meal of crackers and coffee, the mess became steadily better

under the guidance of Corporal James J. Thompson, our acting Mess Sergeant. Transportation of food into camp, a difficult problem, was solved when our Commanding Officer borrowed a car from the Puerto Rican Relief Administration. With the camp running smoothly, by dint of hard work and cooperation of all the mem-

bers of the detachment, the first pall to fall was the death of Private Oliver W. McClellan, who succumbed to appendicitis and peritonitis.

The camp is situated in a fine location, with the big city of San Juan to the north across the bay. East of the camp is the Pan American office, and the new Government dock, now under construction, while the new Naval Air Station is to the south.

Upon our arrival, there was only the Pan American hangar and two old wooden buildings used by the FMF on its maneuvers. We now have a sick bay, ship's service, movie hall and recreation room combined, and a lot of other necessary buildings. The day after the camp was set up, two posts were established, at the entrance to the Naval Air Station, and a roving patrol around the beach. A third post has been added, and there is a night post at the Navy Radio Station and a day roving patrol near the landing field.

The USS "Manley" pulled into harbor January 15, 1940, and disembarked thirty more men. This enabled us to establish a softball team, and get other organized athletics under way. The post basketball team proved a great success, winning its way to the finals of the Army-Navy Basketball Tournament, where it was finally stopped. Swimming, volleyball and boxing, in addition to basketball and softball, became the vogue, and free trips to Ponce via the Powerson Air Lines were appreciated by the entire command.

The detachment started from scratch, and due to the excellent leadership of our commanding officer, 2nd Lt. W. J. O'Neill, and First Sergeant LeFrancois, all activities have moved very smoothly. The best interests of the men have always been considered, and we are proud of our leaders and our detachment.



MD, NAS, San Juan, Puerto Rico

7. Enlisted men of the regular Marine Corps, who, upon discharge enlist in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve (Note—or Class 1(e), Fleet Marine Corps Reserve) and are at the time of their discharge enrolled for a course with the Marine Corps Institute, will be permitted to complete such course during their enlistment in the Marine Corps Reserve.

8. Enlisted men of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve who are transferred to the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve and are enrolled for a course with the Marine Corps Institute will not be permitted to complete such course while in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve unless upon the recommendation of the Inspector-Instructor, and approval by the MGC, the privilege of completing such course is considered to be in the best interest of the service.

9. Except as provided in subparagraph 2(f) above, officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve do not have the privilege of enrolling for a new course or of changing their enrollment to a course in which they have not been previously enrolled.

10. If a member of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve prior to enlisting in the Reserve, has entered into a contract with the International Correspondence Schools, his eligibility for enrollment in the Marine Corps Institute will not in any way affect such contract with the International Correspondence Schools.

11. The Inspector-Instructor, or in his absence the organization commander, will investigate all cases of transfer from the Organized Marine Corps Reserve to the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve of men who are enrolled with the Marine Corps Institute, and will submit recommendations to this Headquarters as to whether or not the circumstances of the transfer are such as to warrant the retention of the man on the rolls of the Marine Corps Institute.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 242

May 6, 1938.

Subject: Changes No. 1, in Uniform Regulations, U. S. Marine Corps, 1937.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 243

May 7, 1938.

Subject: Use by enlisted men of left service collar ornaments on garrison caps.

1. The use of the bronze hat ornaments on garrison caps, both summer and winter, will be discontinued and in the future enlisted men will wear the left service collar ornaments on such garrison caps, in the position formerly occupied by the bronze hat ornament.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 244

May 11, 1938.

Subject: Salvaging and recovery of grenades.

1. From numerous requests being received for both dummy hand and dummy rifle grenades it would appear that many organizations are not taking steps to salvage these articles when used in training. It would also appear that endeavor is not being made to salvage the bodies of practice hand grenades.

2. With a view to conserving the limited supply of grenades of the types of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph steps will be taken to reduce the requirements of dummy hand and dummy rifle grenades, and practice hand grenades, by recovery and salvage, in so far as practicable.

apply for such transfer, they will not be permitted to cancel their application for transfer.

2. Commanding officers will explain the above to men applying for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Subject: Reenlistment furloughs.

November 25, 1935.

1. Due to the shortage in personnel the three months' reenlistment furlough is suspended for all reenlistments until further orders, except in the cases of noncommissioned officers of the first three pay grades. Short furloughs may be given in accordance with existing regulations within the discretion of the commanding officer.

Subject: Special Order Discharges. (Also see Circular Letter No. 245.)

September 10, 1936.

1. In view of the expense to the Government it is the present policy of the Major General Commandant to reduce special order discharges to a minimum. Such discharges will be limited to:

- (a) Dependency—Cases where dependency has developed since enlistment and discharge is necessary to alleviate suffering.
- (b) Reenlisted marines with excellent record within three months of expiration of enlistment.

2. The policy of approving applications for discharge based on eight or more years' service has been discontinued.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 232

December 9, 1937.

Subject: Handling of Components from Expended Rounds of Ammunition.

1. The following letter is quoted below for the information and guidance of all concerned:

KK/878 (F12-5) 7 December, 1937.

From: The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

To: The Major General Commandant U.S.M.C.

Subject: Handling of Components from Expended Rounds of Ammunition.

Reference: BuOrd. Ltr. 878 (75mm) (F12-5) of 18 November, 1936, to Major General Commandant.

1. The following components from types of ammunition listed, should be salvaged after firing and returned to Naval Ammunition Depots, except as noted:
- (a) ARTILLERY TYPES (Including 37mm Gun M1916) Packing Boxes, cartridge cases, individual round containers and, for 155mm gun ammunition power tanks.

Note: See reference (a) relative to packing stops for 75mm P.H. HE M41 ammunition.

- (b) MORTAR TYPE AMMUNITION. 3" Mortar Ammunition: Packing boxes (practice projectiles are to be salvaged for use at the station with new components. Practice projectiles which are unserviceable but which appear to be repairable, are to be returned to Naval Ammunition Depots when Government transportation is available).
- 81mm Mortar Ammunition: Packing boxes and individual round containers. (The present practice of the Army is NOT to re-use practice projectiles and they need not be salvaged.)

- (c) GRENADE MATERIAL. Hand Grenade Practice Mark I: Bodies to be salvaged for use at the station with spare houchons.

2. The above components desired returned to Naval Ammunition Depots are used in reassembling and packing new ammunition. Care should be taken to see that they are returned in the best condition possible. Recent reports received from depots indicate that some components, particularly individual round containers, are being returned to the depots in from fair to poor condition.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 226

26 November, 1937.

Subject: Property Accounting (Expenditures incident to reserve activities).
Reference: MGC letter AF 184 and 1855 to All COs MC & MCR of 2 August, 1937.

1. In view of the increase in reserve activities and in order that proper charge may be made against the reserve appropriation without duplication or omission the following procedure will be used by accountable officers of the Regular Marine Corps:

Expenditure of property carried on accounts of Marine Corps organizations should be either shown on a separate certificate of expenditure or entered as a separate group on regular certificate of expenditure and should be plainly headed "For Marine Corps Reserve" stating the organizations of the reserve using the property. Surveys on property used by reserves should likewise be shown and designated separately.

2. These instructions apply to expenditures incident to Reserve District Headquarters referred to in reference as well as to expenditures for organized units of the general reserve and aviation reserve.

3. When rations are furnished reserves, either individual men or organized units, when authorized, credit will be claimed under "Additions" as "reserve supers" on the monthly ration memorandum or in the case of organizations on annual training, on a separate ration memorandum, notation being made in "Remarks" or on a separate sheet showing organization to which reservists belong and authority for subsisting.

4. Expenses incident to reserve training for items not on the property account, such as laundry service; water; steam; electricity, etc., whether furnished on contract or by post utilities, will be reported monthly by letter to the Quartermaster by the senior quartermaster at a post, where such officer is not an accountable officer, or by the accountable officer. Reference will be made in the letter to expenditures reported in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 hereof by listing voucher numbers involved. No letter need be submitted for a month during which no expenditures are made for reserves.

5. Ammunition expended as used by reserve organizations will clearly state the specific purpose for which used as required by paragraph 3, Marine Corps Order 106.

6. Property invoiced to a reserve organization, for which the organization becomes accountable, will not be included in reports, as such property is charged to the reserve on the invoice.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 230

26 November, 1937.

Subject: Cancellation of requests for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Reference: (a) Letter MGC to All Commanding Officers, 2445.50 AQ 17-ef, dated 16 October, 1935.

1. Requests have been received from a number of enlisted men who have submitted application for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, that such applications be cancelled.

2. Commanding Officers will endorse all requests for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve to the effect that the contents of reference (a) have been fully explained to the men concerned.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 231

December 3, 1937.

Subject: Letters to CO's, RO's, etc., still in effect.

October 16, 1935.

Subject: Cancellation of requests for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

1. It has been noted in several cases that men eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve have applied for transfer to the Reserve as a means of avoiding duty not to their liking. Hereafter, when men eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve have exercised their right to

tion, and that other components—particularly packing stops for the H, E, M41 pack howitzer ammunition—are not returned.

3. It is requested that the above be brought to the attention of all Marine Corps Units handling the types of ammunition listed above.

December 29, 1937.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 236

Subject: Enlistments in Marine Corps Reserve.

NOTE: For more complete information refer to Circular Letters Nos. 257 and 295, and Chapter 13, Marine Corps Manual, revised, (Ed.)

February 23, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 238

Subject: Changes No. 1 in Uniform Regulations, U. S. Marine Corps, 1937.

March 4, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 240

NOTE: For Reserve enrollments refer to Article 13-111, MCM.

Subject: Enrollment with Marine Corps Institute, eligibility for.

1. This Circular Letter supersedes MGC Circular Letter No. 214 of 28 July, 1937, to all officers, and MGC letter to all COs, Reserve Areas, etc., file 1520 30-80 40 AF 299-kang, of 15 March, 1937, on the same subject:

2. The following persons are eligible for enrollment with the Marine Corps Institute:

(a) Officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps on the active list.
 (b) Officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps on the retired list.
 (c) Officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy attached to and serving with the Marine Corps.

(d) Officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty or attached to Organized Marine Corps Reserve units.

(e) Members of Class 1, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

(f) Officers of the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve (in the second lieutenant's course only), upon payment for the textbooks to be used.

(g) Marine general court-martial prisoners.

(h) Dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps, upon payment for the textbooks used.

3. A change of course may be had upon application and approval by the Director, Marine Corps Institute. However, before an application for a change of course will be considered, all textbooks issued for the original course, with the exception of those for which lessons have been submitted, must be returned to the Institute or otherwise accounted for.

4. A student who has been disenrolled for any reason other than graduation will not be enrolled for another course until all textbooks issued for his original course, with the exception of those for which lessons have been submitted, have been returned to the Institute or otherwise accounted for.

5. Only officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps on the active and retired list and their dependents, those coming within the categories listed under subparagraphs 2 (a), (b) and (h) above, will be permitted to enroll in any Civil Service Preparatory Course.

6. Special arrangements have been made with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in regard to men who, prior to enlistment in the regular Marine Corps had contracted with the International Correspondence Schools for a course of instruction. Provided such men enroll with the Marine Corps Institute for the same course as that for which they contracted with the International Correspondence Schools, his account will be sustained and upon his graduation through the Marine Corps Institute his contract with the International Correspondence Schools will be cancelled. If he fails to complete the course during the time he is eligible for enrollment with the Marine Corps Institute, he will, upon termination of such period of eligibility, be liable to the International Correspondence Schools for such amount as may be due under the terms of his contract.

May 21, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 245

Subject: Special, Order Discharges.

Reference: (a) Circular Letter No. 235 to all officers dated 17 December, 1937.

1. It is the present policy of the Major General Commandant to approve special order discharges under the following conditions only:

(a) Three months prior to expiration of enlistment (if more than one enlistment and record is clear. A four year extension will be considered equivalent to a reenlistment).

(b) To accept Civil Service Position, with the exception of high speed radio operators, Signal Troops (applicant must submit conclusive evidence of appointment).

(c) To accept position as Federal Bank Guard or with City or State Police (applicant must submit conclusive evidence of appointment).

(d) Dependency—Cases where it is shown that destitution has arisen in the home since enlistment, through no fault of the man concerned, which can not be relieved in any other way.

2. Reference (a) is revoked.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 246

May 31, 1938.

Subject: Changes No. 1 in Uniform Regulations, U. S. Marine Corps, 1937.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 248

June 20, 1938.

Subject: Disposition of useless papers.

Reference: MGC Letter to all CO's 2245-30, AD-37-agb, 9 November, 1936.

1. In connection with paragraph 4 (e) of reference, this office is informed by the National Archives that in a number of cases the "Title or Description" used by the Marine Corps activities in reporting useless papers is misleading or does not properly describe the item reported.

2. A large number of posts and stations in reporting useless papers use the name of the file jacket as the "Title or Description" and in many cases this subject does not describe the contents or is not easily understood by persons outside of the Marine Corps; such as the National Archives and Library of Congress. A recent item reported as "Russian, operations," appeared to be important but contained only routine letters and endorsements. Other items with misleading titles, such as "Operations, reports," "Inventions," "Embargo on Shipment," "Abyssinian Expedition" and many others, suggest important papers, having military or historical value, but contain nothing of interest or value which should be retained.

3. In the future when papers are listed for disposition as useless the information contained under the heading "Title or Description" will not only be the name by which the item is designated but will contain sufficient additional description to identify easily the value of the papers to any interested person. A concise description of the "item" is often better identity than the File Title.

4. There are also many instances where the same subject appears more than once in a list of useless papers, in fact, some lists repeat subjects many times. Wherever possible these subjects, even when they represent different periods, should be consolidated into one item.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 249

June 23, 1938.

Subject: Service caps for enlisted men.

Reference: (a) MGC Letter 1335-70-30 C to all Commanding Officers (Except reserves et al) of 160437.

(b) MGC Letter 1335-70-30 C to all commanding officers (except reserves) of 26 January, 1938.

(c) Par. 55(e), Uniform Regs., USMC, 1937.

1. References (a) and (b), which authorized the use of garrison caps in formations, are hereby rescinded, effective as per paragraph 3.

4. When the regulation color of enlisted man's shoes was changed from a light russet to a cordovan color, instructions were issued to dye the light colored shoes in an attempt to match the new regulation color. The result has been that most of the dyed shoes are very much darker than the new regulation color. Approximately 97% of all shoes issued at the present time have been purchased since the change in color was made and are of the correct shade. The practice of dyeing these shoes in any attempt to match the color of locally dyed shoes will be immediately discontinued. The practice of dyeing shoes black will also be discontinued.

5. The Uniform Regulations are approved by the Secretary of the Navy and all officers and enlisted men of the Naval service are required to observe them.

August 1, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 252

Subject: Assignments to \$20 a year class, Marine Corps Reserve.

1. Sections 201 and 205 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 provide as follows:

Section 201: The Fleet Reserve shall be composed of officers and enlisted men transferred or assigned thereto in accordance with the provisions of this Act; PROVIDED, That subject to their own consent, ex-officers and ex-enlisted men of the Regular Navy who have been honorably discharged therefrom after not less than four years' service therein, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be appointed or enlisted in the Naval Reserve in the ranks or ratings last held by them in the Regular Navy, and assigned to the Fleet Reserve created by this act.

Section 205: The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may require any person hereafter when enlisting in the Regular Navy and may authorize any enlisted man in such service to obligate himself to serve four years in the Fleet Reserve upon termination of his enlistment in the Regular Navy; PROVIDED, That upon termination of their enlistment in the Regular Navy, men who have so obligated themselves shall be transferred to the Fleet Reserve for the four-year period, unless they apply for reenlistment or extension of their enlistment in the Regular Navy, in which event they may be reenlisted or may extend their enlistment in the Regular Navy; PROVIDED FURTHER, That, except as otherwise provided in this Act, the men so transferred to the Fleet Reserve for the four-year period, and officers and men assigned thereto under the provisions of Section 201 of this title, shall not, in time of peace, be ordered to active duty, except with their own consent, and shall be under no obligation to perform training duty or drill during that period, but shall be paid in advance \$20 per annum. The above are made applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve by Section 2 of the Act.

(Note Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Circular Letter are superseded by Circular Letters Nos. 257 and 295 and therefore are not reprinted).

August 5, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 253

Subject: Provisions of the new Navy Personnel Act affecting officers in the Marine Corps.

August 9, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 254

Subject: Overhaul of 81mm Mortar Ammunition.

August 19, 1938.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 255

Subject: Control of enlisted men traveling at own expense.

1. It has been brought to the attention of this headquarters that enlisted men traveling at their own expense from one post to another have brought discredit upon the Marine Corps by reason of their unimilitary appearance and

conduct enroute. Instances have been reported of Marines traveling half in civilian clothes, half in uniform, with arms, equipment and baggage, hogging rides and otherwise soliciting assistance along the highway.

2. No enlisted men in whose case a furlough transfer has been authorized will be permitted to begin such furlough unless his commanding officer is satisfied that he has sufficient funds for meals enroute and has provided himself with commercial or other suitable transportation for himself and his equipment.

3. Commanding officers at posts where they may report will exercise careful supervision by noting and reporting any cases of Marines whose mode of traveling or appearance is such as to be objectionable.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 257.

August 30, 1938.

Subject:

Enlistments in and assignments to the Marine Corps Reserve.

1. The Naval Reserve Act of 1938 took effect 1 July 1938, abolishing the old Marine Corps Reserve (Act of 28 February, 1925, and amendments). The Corps under the same provisions in all respects (except as necessary to adapt the provisions to the Marine Corps) as those contained in the Act, or which may hereafter be enacted, providing for the Naval Reserve.

2. The Classification of personnel under the new Act is designated as follows:

(Editor's Note: For purpose of clarification the corrected classification as shown in Chapter 13, Marine Corps Manual, is substituted here.)

CLASS I, FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE:

(a) Commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Marine Corps Reserve who were honorably discharged from the regular Marine Corps after not less than 4 years' service.

(b) Enlisted Reservists having 16 years' or more regular Naval service, who served in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps on or before July 1, 1925.

(c) Enlisted Reservists who served in the regular Navy or Marine Corps on or prior to July 1, 1925, having 20 years' or more regular Naval service.

(d) Enlisted Reservists who first enlisted in the regular Navy or Marine Corps after July 1, 1925, or who reenlisted therein with broken service.

(e) Enlisted Reservists having 4 years' or more regular Naval service, service who do not come under subparagraphs (b), (c), or (d), above.

CLASS II, ORGANIZED MARINE CORPS RESERVE:

(a) Commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Marine Corps Reserve who are members of an Organized unit, those who are on continuous active duty, and others as may be designated by the Major General Commandant.

(b) Enlisted Reservists who are members of an Organized unit and others as may be designated by the Major General Commandant.

CLASS III, VOLUNTEER MARINE CORPS RESERVE:

(a) Marine Corps Reserve officers not assigned to Class I or Class II.

(b) All untrained enlisted Reservists not otherwise assigned.

(c) All untrained enlisted Reservists not otherwise assigned as specified in Article 13.54 (4) (e) to (f).

(d) Men enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve for training as platoon leaders or aviation cadets.

3. The assignment of officers of all classes will be made by this Headquarters in all cases except in the Department of the Pacific, where the Commanding General has the authority.

4. This paragraph cancelled by Circular Letter No. 295.

2. Caps, service, summer or winter (until exhausted); frames, cap with covers, cap, khaki or green; or caps, garrison, service, summer or winter, may be prescribed at the discretion of the commanding officer for wear by enlisted men with the appropriate service uniform either when in formation or at other times.

3. The above will apply to all organizations except Aviation, which will continue to be governed by reference (c), and will be effective for Marine Detachments aboard ships on October 1, 1938; for posts within the continental limits of the United States on January 1, 1939; and for posts elsewhere on the date a sufficient supply of cap frames and covers becomes available for issue thereat.

4. Commanding officers will direct accountable officers to submit requisitions on their normal source of supply for the necessary quantities of frames and covers at the earliest practicable date, and to maintain a stock of caps, garrison both summer service and winter service at such levels as may be necessary under changed authorization for use.

5. The Quartermaster will issue the necessary instructions to supply depots to initiate the change.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 250

June 29, 1938.

Subject:

Entry of flight record in service record books.

1. Entries regarding issuance of flight orders and their revocation or suspension will be made in service record books, as follows: At the end of each month or upon transfer or discharge and on date of revocation or suspension, enter total length of time in flight, and number of flights since last entry. For Naval aviation pilots, in addition to the monthly entry, enter quarterly and upon transfer and discharge total flying time and total number of flights during Marine Corps service.

2. Until space is provided in service record book entries will be made on last page, or on sheet of paper pasted in for that purpose.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 251

July 29, 1938.

Subject:

Alterations to uniform clothing and wearing of non regulation articles of the uniform.

1. The following is quoted from an inspection report of the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific:

"COATS, DRESS—Skirts of coats had been cut too short in many instances. Questioning elicited information that most of the cutting was done aboard ship by order of the Marine Officer. . . .

CAPE, WHITE—There is a tendency aboard ship to wear non regulation white caps of a size different from the cap provided by the Quartermaster. . . . SHOES—A number of men who recently returned from sea duty were shoes dyed black—stating it to be the custom of the detachments from which they came. . . .

2. Paragraph 16 of the Uniform Regulations prescribes: "Enlisted men shall wear clothing and equipment issued by the Quartermaster's Department ONLY, and clothing and equipment so issued will be considered regulation. They shall not have alterations made in articles of the outer clothing except upon the authority of the commanding officer. . . ."

3. The practice of permitting enlisted men to alter uniform clothing especially wear non regulation clothing, has grown to serious proportions and must be immediately corrected. All officers will give this matter their most serious personal attention. It is a more serious matter than may appear to any individual organization commander. When a man with non regulation uniforms is transferred from one organization to another and his non regulation uniforms is transferred from place non regulation uniforms, the man may justly feel that an injustice has been done him if the uniform has been altered by order, or even by permission of an officer. This adverse effect on discipline and morale is considerable.

Skimmed from the SCUTTLEBUTT



"If a buttercup is yellow, what color is a hiccup?"
"Purple."

—The Pennsy.

A Priest offered 25 cents to the boy who could name the greatest man in history.

"Christopher Columbus," answered the Italian boy.

"George Washington," answered the American boy.

"St. Patrick," answered the Jewish boy.

"The quarter is yours," answered the Priest, "but why did you say St. Patrick?"

"Right down in my heart I knew it was Moses," said the Jewish boy, "but business is business."

—The Jester.

The Boot was packing his seabag, bound for duty in Hawaii, and expressing hopeful enthusiasm.

"You'll be disappointed," said the old timer. "Take away Waikkiki Beach, Diamond Head, and the Black Cat and the place is just like anywhere else."

—Scuttlebutt.

"De man in room seben has done hang hisself."

"Hanged himself: Did you cut him down?"

"Nossuh! He ain't dead yet."

—The Mountaineer.

Gob—"I'm good at imitating any kind of bird you can name."

She—"Can you imitate a homing pigeon?"

—The Salvo.

A man appeared at the gate of a nudist colony, rang the bell, and waited.

From inside: "What do you want?"

"I want to join."

"You can't join with that blue suit on."

"That isn't a blue suit, sir. I'm just cold."

—Our Army.

Judge: "Who was driving when you had the accident?"

Drunk (triumphantly): "None of us; we was all in the back seat."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Marine: "Who are those girls who visit the destroyers so often?"

Other Marine: "Oh, those are the Chase and Sanborn girls; they have a date on every can."

—Yellow Jacket.



Alexander Woolecott tells the story of a young ensign who got ten day's leave for his honeymoon. On the eve of the tenth day, he wired his Commanding Officer: "It is wonderful here. Request 10 day's extension of leave." The Commanding Officer replied: "It's wonderful anywhere. Return to the ship."

—Keystone.

Civilian: "Well, I see the Navy is building a new cruiser."

Recruit: "Yes Sir, we only build new cruisers."

—Our Navy.

Baby Daughter: "Do angels have wings, Mummy?"

Mother: "Yes, Darling."

Baby: "Can they fly?"

Mother: "Yes, dear."

Baby Daughter: "Then when is the nurse going to fly, 'cause Daddy called her an angel last night?"

Mother: "Tomorrow, darling."

—The Salvo.

Word of advice: A pinch of salt is greatly improved on a cold night by dropping it in a nice glass of beer.

—The Log.

"Why hello, Jimmy, I hear you lost your job in the department store."

"Oh, yes, I got fired."

"You got fired? How did that happen?"

"Oh, I just took a sign from a lady's shirt waist and put it on a bath tub."

"And you got fired for just that?"

"Yes, the sign read: 'How would you like to see your best girl in this for \$2.75?'"

Two colored gentlemen who had just reduced the population of a farmer's hen roost were making a get-away.

"Laws, Mose," gasped Sam, "Why do you s'pose them flies follows us so close."

"Keep gallopin', boy," said Mose, "them ain't flies, them's buckshot."

—Earth Mover.

An American was on a walking tour in Scotland. Snow had fallen and he was struggling along a narrow road when he met a Highlander.

"I guess, friend, I am sure lost!" he said, plaintively.

"Is there a reward oot for ye?"

"No."

"Well, it sure looks that way."

—Puck.

Mess Cook: "Do you eat beans?"

McGrew: "No, I never touch them."

Mess Cook: "That being the case, breakfast is over."

Making love is like making pie. All you need is a lot of crust and some applesauce.

Bob: "Jones tried to beat a train to the crossing."

Gob: "Did he get across?"

Bob: "No, but they're making one for him."

Gyngles of a Gyrene

EVENING PRAYER—TO MY MOTHER

By Donald R. Furnival

Before I close my eyes in sleep
Lord, hear my Evening Prayer,
On the dearest one in all the world
Bestow Thy loving care.
I beg of Thee to help her walk
In paths of righteousness,
To guard that one whom I adore
And grant her happiness.
On bended knee I humbly pray
That Thou wilt show the light,
And to her give, perpetual Day
That she may never see Eternal Night.
It is my prayer for Thou to take
With spiritual grace and unfailing
hand,
And when You come to take her "home"
Guide her to the Promised Land.

JAMOKE

I've been ashore in Panama
And drank my share of beer
It's better than the brand of stuff
The liars label here.

I've been so doggoned thirsty
Even water hit the spot
But there's nothing got the flavor
Of Jamoke served pipin' hot.

Have you ever watched a lifebuoy?
When the cold was ten below
And you shivered in your arctics
Watching white caps come and go.

Then you stumbled into the galley
Cold and nehin', wet and blue
But a shot of Java
Seemed to cheer your body thru.

Let the British have their lime juice
And the Frenchmen have their wine
And the millionaires their champagne,
All those drinks are mighty fine.

But when you're weary wet
Feel as though you're going to croak,
There's a whole damn lot of comfort
In a pot of good Jamoke.
—From Plain Talk.

BOYS OF THE FINEST

By G. R. Whitehead

I was gazing today at a poster
That hangs on my bedroom wall,
Showing two boys in khaki—
One sending a wig wag call;
Off in the distance a Cruiser
Anchored in waters blue.
Oh, you boys of the finest—
Marines, I'm lonesome for you!

I can picture again the island
Off the shores of Caroline,
And I hear the old drill Sergeant
With his "Steady, hold that line."

I can feel the butt of my Springfield
Against the old issue show.
Oh, you Leatherneck boys of the finest,
Gee! But I'm lonesome for you!

I can see the old palms of the tropics
And the folks of many lands,
Overhead the Cross of the Southland,
Underfoot the burning sands,
And the face of many a bunkie
Who in times past proved true blue
Is there in the midst of the finest.
Oh Marines! I'm lonesome for you.

Here's health to the MG!
And carry it down the line
To the newest recruit in the outfit,
Learning to halt and mark time.
I'm going to ship over tomorrow,
I'm tired of the "outside crew."
Oh, Leatherneck, lads of the finest,
I'm coming back to you!

Jesse Raymond Togus, one of
the finest poets to grace these
pages, died last month at NAD,
Hawthorne, Nev. The Leather-
neck extends deepest sympathy to
members of Togus' family.

VAGABOND PICTURES

By Jesse R. Togus

I made a thousand pictures in a thousand
different ways,
Of a thousand different subjects on a
thousand different days,
Of stormy wind swept beaches and of dreamy
moon-lit nights,
Of Spanish shawls and bar-room brawls,
of hazy harbor lights.
A picture of a sailing ship discarded now,
and old,
That once had sailed the seven seas with
treasures in her hold.
A weary, helpless relie, with timbers weath-
ered grey,
Whose dreams and hopes and rotted ropes
belong to yesterday.
A study of a girl in white whose soft, en-
chanting smile,
I treasure yet, as on the night, when, for
a tender while
I found the dream all lovers know who find
a love complete,
But with the dawn I drifted on alone
down drifters street.
These, then, are my pictures, these and a
thousand more,
From every port and stopping place, from
every foreign shore.

From quiet inland waters and from troubled
angry seas,
I have them still, and always will, for
they're my memories.

THE DICTATOR

By Squirrel Food

When I heard them spout on the radio
I wondered what suffering they'd un-
dergo

I wondered if they could stand the priva-
tion
The wantonly force in the rest of their
nation.

Whenever they hopped on their self-made
pinnacle,
It gave me a feeling completely cynical
'Cause their harder was filled with good
foods and jellies
While his fellow-men suffered from shriv-
eled up bellies.

He would sit by the fire with no semblance
of soul

While citizens clamored for one hunk of
coal;

He'd say "We must all share in this great
ordeal"
Then trundle off home to a gormandish
meal.

He'd ration out chow on a weekly basis,
And smirk at the looks on the anguished
faces.

And when average man's clothing would fit
like a sack,

He'd sooth his sad plight with a pat on
the back.

"Our cause is a just one" we'd all hear him
bleat.

"Give all and give freely, you men on
the street.

The cause will not always be dreary and
dank"

(Not for him with the dough he's got
tucked in some bank).

He'd say "We can't lose" but should've
said "I."

As he's not the one who is going to die,
And when it's all over, win, lose or draw

He'll pack his caboodle and chuckle
"Haw, haw."

Then off to his cache for wine and cham-
pagne

While the populace starts in all over
again

To await someone else with the same line
of bunk

And hanged if they won't fall for his
line of junk.

So whenever they spout on the radio,
I know what suffering they undergo.

And when they cow people with "ifs, and
and buts"

I wonder why they all don't chorus "OH
NUTS!"

THE LEATHERNECK

SEA GOING



During the past month the Marine Detachment, **USS TUSCALOOSA**, under the expert eye and tutelage of PlSgt. Mayson, has been "Snap'n In" in preparation to invade the Cape May Rifle Range. From all indications it looks like many of the fellows are going to "Shoot in the Money." This column will go so far as to predict one hundred per cent qualification.

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the Marines of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for allowing us to use their small bore range.

The cry, "Short Timers Sound-Off," has ventured into the din along with Corporals Corbett and Statesman who left the old 37'er for Great Lakes and San Diego, while Pfc. Shultz flew across country to report for duty at San Francisco. With the departure of these three old salts and the arrival of Pvts. Mize, Molloy, Pate and Peel from the Barracks Detachment here in New York the ranks of the domination "West Coast Marines" have been considerably thinned.

We take this opportunity to bid a fond farewell to Captain James D. Lake, Jr., and to present our greetings and a wish for a pleasant cruise with us to 1stLt. John H. Masters who has taken over command of this organization.

This detachment has been well supplied with cigars due to the recent promotions of Corporals Edmonson and Wheeler, and Pfc. Patronick and Waller. Congratulations, fellows.

With this year's maneuvers still going strong and the Fleet remaining in the Hawaiian area, the **USS BROOKLYN** has been going places and seeing things on the Islands of Oahu and Maui, and going so far as learning the hula.

The skipper awarded Corporal warrants to Ferdinando Anferio, Adam Di Gennaro and James P. Smith, Jr., while James A. Cerino, Eugene Pike and John R. Greenstone received Pfc. stripes. Transferred were Corporal Dock L. McClain on a thirty day furlough to MB, NYd, Charleston, S. C., Privates MacDonald C. Summers and Walter Hayduk to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California.

The crew of the "Mighty B" is proud of its Marine coached Rifle and Pistol team on the occasion of its meeting teams from seven other ships at the Rifle Range, Pearl Harbor, on 2 May, 1940, and taking first place honors. The team is composed of Capt. Yeaton, Gy-Sgt. Ewton, Corp. Harvey, ACK Burnette (USMC), Ens. Griffin Studdard, FC3e, Smith, Jasper, CM1e, Roebuck CSM, (USN).

The Detachment was well represented on a picked Marine Pistol team that fired a National Match course with the Honolulu Police Department at the Koko Head range. Marines, 1237; Honolulu PD, 1197.

Once again we of the **MARINE DETACHMENT, USS ARKANSAS**, endeavor to give a short synopsis on the latest happenings with us Arkaneers.

On the 30th of May the old "Arkie" weighed anchor from Norfolk, Va., and proceeded to Annapolis, Md., where at present we are anchored. Our arrival here is in accordance with our scheduled Midshipmen Cruise. At this writing, the sun is setting, leaving a colorful background for the dome of the chapel, which can be seen rising above the cluster of buildings which comprise the Naval Academy. This being "June Week," adds a more colorful touch to the beauty of this historic place. Our position of anchorage is approximately six miles from the "Reina Mercedes" landing, where our liberty launches disembark their contingent of enthusiasts. After embarking our quota of Midshipmen, we are scheduled to leave here on the 8th of June, to begin our cruise, with Colon, Panama, as our first port of call, if these persistent rumors are correct.

During this past month a few changes have occurred in the Guard. 2nd Lt. F. H. Collins has replaced 2nd Lt. M. M. Day, who was detached from this vessel, and sent to Washington, D. C. We wish the best of luck to Lt. Day, and offer a sincere welcome to Lt. Collins. The following men have also bid farewell: Corp. Futch, and Pfc. Kirk and Stringfellow. To these men we bid adieu, and to Pvts. Ciminnisi, Cooper, Little, and Boyd, we say welcome. Corps. Lewan and Willingham, and Pfc. Johnson and Suess have climbed another rung in the ladder to success, so to them congratulations.

Now with the termination of this article we bid adieu, but we expect to return again, with another epistle about our doings during this coming Midshipmen Cruise.

Ten years ago the Marine Detachment, **USS NORTHAMPTON**, was formed at Sea School, Marine Barracks, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia. Upon arrival in Boston the Guard was busy with a rapid succession of events from participation in dedication of the ship to parades for Boston's Tercentenary Centennial celebration.

That was before World War II, and it's understood the European shake down cruise was tops. Now, it would probably be called a European Shake Up cruise.

Incidentally, that's just what's happened and is happening to the detachment now. Our Captain and Second Lieutenant will have been detached at this printing, and transfers have been many and frequent. Most of the fellows are inseparable though, so anytime one desires a little Nor'easter breeze all he has to do is drop in at F. M. F.

What F. M. F. is doing to us, we're pulling on Sea School. Good material, namely: Sgt. Proske, and Pvts. Mott, Arnold, Brown, Green, Johnson, Klotzinski, Taylor, Van Lake, Whardo, Wiley, Dabney, Gaumond, Retzlaff, and Stodier have all joined from Recruit Depot this year.

That just about brings us up to date, and as soon as we bring Corp. Murphy

from his recent appendectomy at Naval Hospital, P. H., and Corp. Kachinsky and his eight man detail from the range we'll be back to par.

As this is mailed we sail for Kaunakakai, Molokai, to stage a Memorial Day parade. Our first visit ashore on this isle, so there should be lots to interest even the most confirmed Long Beach-ites.

The lengthy overhaul period is over and the **M. D. USS TEXAS** is again riding the waves, ready for anything the fates decree. We are glad to be out of the Navy Yard, with its grime and dirt, but those of us who live in Portsmouth or thereabouts would as soon be in the Navy Yard as any place we know of just now.

The welcome mat is out for Captain Walker A. Reeves, our new Detachment Commander, Second Lieutenant Cecil W. Shuler, and some twenty-one men who have joined us during the past month. Captain Reeves joined from Company G., Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, FME, Quantico, and Lieutenant Shuler came to us from the Basic School at Philadelphia, while fifteen of the men are our erstwhile companions of the Atlantic Squadron Flag personnel who left us in March for a short sojourn on the USS "New York", and the rest of the men joined from the Sea School Detachment, Norfolk Navy Yard; Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, and Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. We extend to all of them our best wishes for a pleasant tour of duty on the Texas.

Our losses during the month were Captain Edward J. Dillon, Detachment Commander for the past two years; Second Lieutenant Alvin S. Sanders, who has been with us one year; Gunnery Sergeant Robert P. Mitchell, another two year man; Sergeant Aaron J. Cappel, the plank owner who spent three years and ten months of his four years and six months in the Marine Corps on board the Texas; Corporal John W. Frye, who missed Parris Island so much that he just had to go back after his two years with us, and last, but not least, PFC. T. Harrell Sellers, who decided that he liked Pensacola better than life on the ocean waves. Good luck to all of you, and we hope you will enjoy your tour of duty in your new stations as much as you did your tour on the Texas.

To fill vacancies created by transfers during the month Corp., Richard G. Driscoll was promoted to Sergeant (SW); Privates first class Kennedy and McConnell to Corporal (SW), and Private James E. Rigby, to Private First Class (SA). Field Music Mokrzycki, was promoted to Field Music First Class (Temporary). Our congratulations to all of you, and we hope that it will not be long before we see you wearing more stripes on your arm.

By the time our readers are perusing this we will be well on our way on the annual Midshipman cruise. We will visit some ports that we have never visited before, and some that we have already seen. However, no matter where we go, it seems

that the Texas Marines always manage to enjoy themselves to the fullest, and we imagine that it will be the same in all of the ports we visit on the forthcoming cruise. We will try to supply adequate descriptions of the various ports for the entertainment and enlightenment of those of our readers who have never visited them. From the number of cameras that are owned by the members of the detachment, your scribe included, we are sure that there will be an adequate photographic history of the cruise when it is finally terminated, and it is possible that some of the pictures may be offered to the LEATHERNECK for publication. There is considerable disappointment among the outfit that the cruise, originally scheduled to take in Rio de Janeiro, has been changed, and we will not visit that city. Too, those of us who are still pollywogs are disappointed that we will not be initiated into the great fraternity of Shellbacks, but since we are not crossing the line this trip, we will have to forego that pleasure until another trip it seems.

Just now we are at Annapolis for June week, and on June 8th the cruise officially starts with us heading south, east, west and north, and probably all other directions of the compass before we finally arrive back home. One thing is certain: No one in the detachment will have time to be bored on this trip, for all hands will be busy from early morning to late at night teaching and learning the things that are to be taught and learned. Of the sixty-three enlisted men in the detachment almost one third of them are new comers, and have to learn the art of sea going from the ground up, and while they are learning they will be expected to help with the training of the midshipmen.

After an absence of several months caused by relentless drills and athletic enterprises the **MARINE DETACHMENT, USS ST. LOUIS**, once again enters the column of THE LEATHERNECK. Having tested the accuracy of our antiaircraft guns and the efficiency of their crews with splendid results, our detachment embarked for Quantico, Va., for our annual small arms target practice. Following the pace set by our detachment officers and First Sergeant our ninety-two percent qualification showed that our efforts were not in vain. Many "dark horses" from last year's unqualified ranks broke into the "money" this year and the Maltese Cross is making its appearance among many of our happy warriors.

Upon our return aboard ship the usual spring overhaul was awaiting us. Paint chippings were falling everywhere but their endless stream was occasionally interrupted by drills and school periods usually held for the instruction of the landing force. We are "familiarizing" ourselves with close and extended order drills again and hope to develop a group of soldiers well deserving of the name—Marine.

This past month the ranks of our regulars have been greatly depleted. Of notable importance is the transfer of Lieutenant James C. Magee who, having served his required tour of sea duty, will do future service in Washington, D. C. With Lieutenant Magee's departure we bid farewell to a fine gentleman and officer and wish him success at his new station. Lieutenant George V. Hanna is being groomed to fill the vacancy and has already proved to be a worthy successor. Lieutenant Hanna can be certain of the cooperation of all of the men and we hope that his

sea duty will be a pleasant experience.

From among the enlisted personnel we have lost Sgt. Lafever, Pfc's Reitz and Collins, and Pvt. Gibbons, all of whom are doing duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard except the former who has been transferred to the F. M. F.

Because of vacancies, promotion examinations have been the most important bill of affairs for the past three weeks and congratulations are in order to the following: Corporal Anderson to Sergeant; Pfc. Felepeak to Corporal; Privates Larghey, Marker, Whitmire, and Smith to Private First Class.

The fellows recently transferred aboard include Privates Sokolowski, Oyler, and Metzger who are anxiously awaiting their introduction to King Neptune and his sea of romance and excitement.

On May nineteenth the ship celebrated its first year of active service by having a party and dance for the officers and the crew. It was a gala affair and was attended by all hands. The "morning after" was a rather harrying experience for some but all were convinced that the results justified the cost.

With a fresh year of duty beginning,



what the future holds in store for us has yet to be seen. As for sailing orders, there are none except that we leave the yard in July for duty along the east coast but rest assured that wherever we are, our LEATHERNECK will carry our scuttlebutt.

Marines of the **USS PORTLAND** have found life at Pearl Harbor, T. H., rather interesting during their stay on Fleet Problem XXI. Most of the Detachment takes advantage of early liberty in order to really see Hawaii as it should be seen. Lockers, as usual, are filled with presents of every conceivable shape and description for the sweethearts and folks back home. The "Portland's" rifle team has claimed our attention for the last couple of weeks. Although the team did not make out so well in the finals, it was through no fault of the coaches. All we needed was a little more practice and application. Captain N. K. Brown and Lt. Davis acted as coaches, and Sergeant Latz, Pfc. Wyatt and Pvt. Meissner composed the Marine team.

Corporal Nuckols passed out the cigars the first of last month after his promotion to his present rank; Penegar and Freeman received their Private First Class chevrons; and, we welcomed three new men aboard recently: Privates Harrelson, Wil-

ters and FM. Johns.

FMlc Weitzel received a medal and sweater at the Captain's Inspection for his part in the ship's swimming team. Pfc. Burdett received a sweatshirt for being a member of the ship's basketball team. In the future, we hope to have more Marines receiving awards.

The activities of the **USS "WICHITA"** Marines could fill a book but I will give just a few high lights.

Some of the men haven't been with us very long but the majority are "ole timers." We have lost one to the Naval Academy and there are others trying for that goal.

The primary purpose of Marines on board ship is to stand guard, but we make it our business to excel in other fields of endeavor. To be an outstanding detachment we have to make and break records in gunnery and rifle marksmanship. Other divisions on board depend on gunnery also, but they have the running of the ship, the steaming and maneuvering. The men of this detachment have developed such an interest in their work and in their battle stations that it is no longer just another drill when General Quarters is sounded, but another chance to learn something. Nor do they forget about their job when secure goes, but rather concentrate on ways and means of making their respective places more prominent in efficiency of execution. Every man realizes that efficiency in his personal duties makes his ship a part of that greater efficiency of which the U. S. A. is proud and which other countries envy.

Due to the fact that we have a lot of boat sailors on board, the NCOs are getting some good practice. The landing force has been drilling every afternoon for some time. Training includes close-order drill, instruction in the use of the rifle, machine gun, and 37mm. Much is being done to increase the teamed ability of the men in this line of work.

Captain Berkeley is training officer and is assisted by Pl. Sgt. Grunder; Sgts. Cafarella and Miller; Cpls. Brown, Richards, Pennoek, Dabrowski, and Beville; Pfc. Nicholson and Shedd; and Pvt. LaMotte.

2nd Lieut. Weissenberger was detached from this vessel today, June 4, 1940. He will go up for First Lieut. immediately. He is succeeded by 2nd Lieut. Bookhart, who has assumed his duties already.

The latest promotions have been, Wiecezorek, Field Music 1cl. to FM Cpl., and Pvt. Dero to Pfc.

The **MD, USS NEW ORLEANS**, is rather permanently settled with the Hawaiian Detachment, and we again come through to make the headlines.

Maneuvers have just been completed, and having visited Lahaina and Maui we returned to Honolulu. The most exciting phase of the exercises, which kept the whole crew in suspense, was to see whether we would cross the "line" or not. After cruising five days due south, we came to four degrees of the equator and reversed course. Consequently, we are still pollywogs.

In the way of music, the "hottest" trumpeter in the Fleet, FMlc. R. E. McCreery, is really riding a wave of popularity in all the Fleet entertainments during its stay here at Pearl Harbor.

Speaking of new men and short-timers, we have our newly made First Sergeant, J. W. Fleck, and Platoon Sergeant J. M. Campbell recently arrived and took over

the duties of police sergeant. Orders just received for furlough transfers to twelve men are: Corps. R. L. Horn, R. R. Carlson, Pfc. K. I. Dinsmore, H. W. Cooper, J. S. Durant, R. M. Zimmerman, O. H. Walker, L. M. Hirshfield, C. P. Freeman, M. K. Kirkwood, and Ack. H. E. Merritt—to MCB, San Diego, Calif., and Corp. L. A. Allen to Portsmouth, Va. New arrivals are: Pvt. J. J. Fasca and FM. H. A. Kelm, from San Diego.

In conclusion we all wish our transferees Aloha, and a pleasant cruise at their new stations.

This month once again finds the **USS NEW YORK** anchored at Annapolis, Md., where we are waiting to embark the Midshipmen from the Naval Academy for their annual summer cruise. We all had our hearts set on going to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and waiting for the time when we would cross

the Equator and become Shell-Backs, but due to the present affairs in Europe, it's all been cancelled. Now from latest reports, we're not even going to leave the good old States, and goodness knows where we're going.

The Admiral's inspection was a big success, and the Ship's Landing Force which was instructed by members of the Marine Detachment, was very impressive. The Knickerbocker Marines put on a demonstration of extended order drill for the benefit of the seven hundred blue-jackets who participated in the Landing Force Exercises.

There's been quite a few transfers in the Detachment lately, due to men finishing their tour of sea duty. We bid adieu to Sergeant Albert Faby, who went to the Rifle Range, Quantico, Va., Corporal Gerald Monahan, transferred to U. S. Hospital, Pfc. Eugene Werntz, who went to 1st Marine Brigade, Quantico, Pfc. Tom

Masters, who went to Marine Barracks, Norfolk Navy Yard, and Pvt. Donald Sabo, who was transferred to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Good luck at your new posts, former shipmates, and let's hear from you once in a while.

As replacements for the above men, we welcome aboard the following men: Pvts. Earl Christopher, Edmund Fuller, Rhett Hydrick, George Wright, and John D'Angelo. May your tour of sea duty aboard the New York be a long and pleasant one, and here's to a happy cruise.

With so many of the old-timers leaving the Ship, naturally there's quite a few vacancies existing, and congratulations go to the following men: Corp. Graff was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Pfc. Thomas Driscoll and Thomas McSweeney, were promoted to Corp., and Pvts. Virgil Asher, Edmund Fuller, Anthony Marotta, and James Weddle, made Private First Class.

An Old Timer Returns



The **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY, EIGHTH MARINES**, absent from the active rolls of the Marine Corps almost fifteen years, was reorganized on April 1, this time as a unit of the Second Brigade at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, with a total

strength of just over a thousand officers and men. Eight years in active service, mainly spent in Haiti, and twelve years as a Reserve unit with headquarters in Philadelphia keep us from being a fledgling organization; as further proof of our service the Regimental colors fly streamers for the Victory Medal, the Haitian Campaign Medal and the Expeditionary Medal.

Here under the heading of Headquarters and Service Company we can list the names of those concerned in the command and administration of the Eighth with whom we are familiar. L. D. Hermle, recently promoted to Colonel, is in command; Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Marshall is executive Officer, and Captain W. H. Adams holds down three jobs: Adjutant, Intelligence Officer and Company Commander. Commanding the two battalions are, Major J. W. Beckett, of the First, and Major Elmer Hall, of the Second.

First Lieutenant E. D. Martin, Jr., is the remaining commissioned officer in Regimental Headquarters. He, as Communications Officer, is being kept busy with the training of three platoons of more-or-less unskilled and untaught Communicators. Marine Gunner H. P. Crowe has the Anti-Tank platoon, although at the moment he's running it by remote control from the East Coast, where he is taking part in

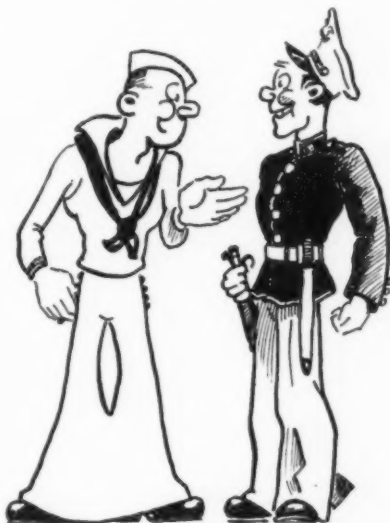
the rifle matches. In his absence Platoon Sergeant Dale W. Martin is bearing up well under the strain.

Starting out in its new life as a sort of tail to the Sixth Marines dog, we were only training battalions attached to the Sixth prior to April 1, the Eighth became a separate unit just in time to join the other organizations here in a busy training program. One battalion has completed its tour at the La Jolla rifle range, complicated by two days of maneuvering at Camp Holcomb in offensive and defensive problems with the regiment. Both battalions are now at Camp Holcomb and

are due to be joined by Regimental Headquarters. The schedule has us set for a stay there, when we return to the Base and make preparations for a week's trip to San Clemente Island and maneuvers there.

With rumors current that this work is only the beginning and that later in the summer we're going to be much busier, the old China hands who make up a good part of the outfit are developing that "two-thousand-foot stare in a twenty-foot room" and wondering what in the world got them out of a country where duty is good and beer is cheap. Speaking of China hands, we have them here by the dozen. H. E. Reynolds, once of the First Battalion in Shanghai, now Regimental Sergeant Major, heads the list; in Headquarters and Service Company alone there are four men who returned on the January "Henderson" and several others who were on the Asiatic Station at one time or another. But the battalions far outnumber us. You can't walk through any squadron in our areas without a bombardment of "Ding Hao . . . Mei Yu Chin . . ." or being invited to listen to a dissertation on Russian chow and vodka. Such people as Red O'Day, Baldy Meeks and ex-Tientsin Post Ex man Scott, not to mention Pruitt, Booker, Jacobs, Stevenson and others from Shanghai have the foreign language classes well under control.

And that's that. Perhaps with the development of Company scribes you'll hear more of the Eighth than the little we can give you. If some of the boys who get around and hear all the straight dope don't keep our favorite magazine informed, well, the job will fall on our shoulders and we'll do our level best to keep up with the news. Until next month, wish us luck!





THE FIRST MARINE BRIGADE, FLEET MARINE FORCE

Publicity made practically every movie star we have today; publicity has made some autos run; publicity put the greater majority of important things on the tongues of the American people. After a couple months **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST MARINE BRIGADE**, has decided to again partake of this courtesy extended by the good ole LEATHERNECK.

A recent change in Company Commanders resulted in a gain and loss proposition: a gain for San Juan in First Lieutenant Maynard M. Nohrden; a loss to the Fifth Marines in First Lieutenant John E. Linch, USMCR. We not only have the Ace of Hearts as a Commander, but Kings aplenty in non coms. They are not only the clerky type as is displayed in their formations and inspections, but plenty of the soldierly type. First Sergeant Warren S. Russell is the first soldier, ably assisted by Sergeant Roy Mize.

Staff Sergeant Eargle is really putting Communications in the pink. Sgts. Sutton and Young want to be a success in life so have decided to do the well and proper by trying to make the Platoon Sergeant's list. Sgt. (Hook) Moran, ably acting in the capacity of Co. Police Sgt., is sure giving that long expected grass the squirt regularly.

Oh, yeh, lest we forget, Sgt. Young stayed in the black long enough in the Eastern Division Rifle Matches to get a bronze.

Since last going to press **THE FIRST CHEMICAL COMPANY** lost its Commanding Officer, Captain McNenny who was transferred to sea duty aboard USS "Nashville." All wish you a pleasant tour of duty at your new station, "Skipper." We welcome our new commanding officer Captain Wallace M. Greene, Jr., from Marine Corps Schools. May you have a very pleasant tour of duty with us. Other new men joining the company were Pfc. Fox from Marine Barracks, Great Lakes, Ill., and who is now on furlough, and Private Pittman from Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C. The company welcomes all of you into our fold.

First Sergeant Huey just completed sixteen years with the Marine Corps and has been re-listed for another tour.

The company is continuing with its summer training schedule and getting in shape

for any eventuality. Soon we will be headed toward the rifle range each morning for a try at increasing our monthly pay check by getting a good number of bulls eyes.

Our junior officer, 2d Lt. Lantz is busy these days getting ready for exams which he will take soon. We all wish you much success.

The rifle matches are over and even though our Brigade Special Troops Team did not win the match they gave a very good account of themselves and gained much valuable experience in team shooting and will be ready next year to give even a better account of themselves. Two men won coveted legs on distinguished riderman.

Until next month au revoir and thirty.

While the maintenance section, **FIRST TANK COMPANY**, is busy getting the tanks and trucks in No. 1 condition, the gunners and drivers have been busy making the place look more homelike. The main project undertaken by the gunners and drivers was preparing the space in front of the tank park for a lawn.

The newly constructed tank obstacle course has been getting a lot of attention for the past three weeks, teaching the new drivers the art of driving in rough country. According to Pvt. Billey that Little Creek area mud sticks like concrete, and I believe he should know.

Sgt. Bibb joined this organization from MBNAS, Pensacola, Fla., on 17 May, and has received orders to return to recruiting duty, at Oklahoma City, Okla. His stay in this company was short and we hope pleasant. All members of the Tank Company wish him a pleasant tour of duty as a recruiter.

The latest thing in improvement around the tank park is the paving of the space between the tank sheds, which will do away with a lot of mud in rainy weather.

Sgt. Oliver was No. 1 man to fire the qualification course for 1940 from this organization and finished with a score of 327, good going Oliver, and that gives the boys something to work for, to beat that score.

Because of the expected increase in personnel the **FIRST TRANSPORT COMPANY** has been a regular beehive of activity. Our storage space has been expanded

and now includes all of building 706 which formerly housed a part of the First Engineer Company. This has required a considerable amount of cleaning and remodeling, and has kept the company carpenter extremely busy.

Our Company Commander, Lt. Col. M. J. Kelleher, has been assigned additional duties as Commanding Officer of Brigade Special Troops.

Congratulations to Sgt. Lee A. Elkins who has been promoted to Staff Sergeant.

From group of twenty men who were on temporary detached duty at Indiantown Gap, Pa., for approximately two weeks, we understand that the hardships involved were not too strenuous as the majority have volunteered for the detail leaving again this month.

Master Tech. Sgt. Walter E. Anderson was discharged the 9th to accept his warrant as Marine Gunner. Upon acceptance of warrant he was immediately transferred to the First Tank Company where he is now doing duty. All hands were sorry to see such a capable Chief Mechanic leave the Motor Transport and the best of luck is extended to Marine Gunner Anderson from the entire organization.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown: **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 5TH MARINES**, is still top dog in the Battalion Marksmanship Trophy Contest but .95% between us and the ignominy of "next best." Speaking of marksmanship, we understand that the Mortar Platoon made the Pennsylvania terrain look as if it had been Blitzkrieged. The Mortar Men have just returned from Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Good news for the Cigar Trust; Corp. Maurer to Sgt., Pfc. Brown to Corp., and Pvt. McDonald to Pfc., Spl. 5 Cl.

Lt. Col. Brooks lately of MB, Washington, D. C., and former publisher of THE LEATHERNECK, relieves Col. Clement, who goes to the Asiatic Fleet. Major Brown is relieved by Major Challacombe, Lts. Pierce and Staab go to "D" and "B" Cos., respectively.

Our new Skipper, Capt. R. W. Gordon, has already displayed the Iron hand in the velvet glove, which is all to the good. The Basic School sends us Lt. Gober to take over the Mortar Platoon and he seems well able to continue the good work of Lt. Pierce.

First Lieutenant Chambers was transferred from **COMPANY A, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines**, to the Fourth Marines, Shanghai, China, and we all wish him a successful tour of duty in the Asiatic's.

Captain Morton Nachman, USMCR(V), joined the company from the 6th Reserve

District and will be with us for an indefinite period of time.

The sole promotion during the month was that of Chester Golaszewski from Pvt. to Pfc.

COMPANY C, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, says farewell to Captain E. R. Smoak, who has departed from our midst for duty aboard the USS "Honolulu," and in return we give our heartiest welcome to Captain R. O. Bowen, and 2d Lt. R. Quigley. We extend our best wishes to all concerned on your new assignments.

In the enlisted men's quarters we welcome Sgts. J. D. Jones and N. Laney and the following named Corporals—Coen, McQuern, Milam and Sanborn. Glad to have you fellows with us.

On the promotion list we have FMSgt. N. McIver and Pfc. R. Jernigan both having obtained that rank during the month of May. Congratulations and those cigars will be mighty good!

Things have been moving pretty fast with rumors of moving going the rounds. The boys have their fingers crossed.

At the close of May several changes occurred in **COMPANY D, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines**. Captain M. S. Rahiser, who has been with us 2 years, was detached to Parris Island, S. C. Our new Company Commander, is 1st Lt. H. S. Base, Jr., who joined us last month and accompanied us to Indiantown Gap, Pa. We also welcome to this organization Second Lieutenants Russell Duncan, from Basic School, Phila., Pa., and James A. Embry, Jr., from MD, USS "Savannah."

Our annual Machine Gun Target Practice, which was held at Indiantown Gap, Pa., proved to be highly successful. We turned out 15 Experts, 51 First Class, and 47 Second Class gunners, giving us 100% qualification for the third consecutive year, and showing a large improvement over last year's firing. Private Paul A. Mauldwin topped all scores with a score of 384.

Upon arrival from Indiantown Gap we were given the order to "stand by" and at the present we are still standing by to go somewhere—may next month find us either there or on our way.

Midst the howls of protests and alibis we are proud to say that the majority of **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES**, has completed firing the range. A good percentage of the fellows got in the money. Some of our NCOs had to fire BAR on Saturday and Sunday last week, and you should have seen the boys jump with joy when they got the word.

Corp. R. J. Walker is to be paid off on June 7, and is shipping over for the USS Outside.

"One-Brew" Dubois's arm is now supporting an "eye-brow" which nets him thirty bucks a month. Congrats. Another proud owner of such an eyebrow is Klusman.

COMPANY "E," 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES, has been on the active list these last few weeks and we quote with pride, some of our accomplishments. Field Music Corporal Sherman, R. D. now has a pair of chevrons as shiny as his horn. Orchids to Corporal Green, R. C. for taking the first Gold medal in the Marine Corps rifle Match, and the bronze in the Division Matches. We are all pulling for you in the Camp Perry matches for the Big Gold. PlSgt. Humkey, J. J., and Corp Smith, E., have joined the Company from other Commands, and we wish them a pleasant tour in the FMF. The Company softball team

under the able direction of Corporal Baltier and with the full cooperation of the Company has smashed all opposition to the tune of five (5) won and none (0) lost. Well done fellas, keep it up. Space does not permit further articulation on subjects of lesser significance, so we reluctantly say—Adios.

COMPANY F, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES, has had several changes in its officer personnel since our last article. Captain George M. Searle, USMCR(V), who in civilian life is Deputy Chief Inspector, New York State Police, is at present a member of this organization having reported for two weeks' active duty. Second Lieutenant Robert C. McDonough joined from Basic School, MBNY, Philadelphia, Pa., and Second Lieutenant Jacob D. Guice, USMCR(V), completed two weeks of active duty on 24 May, 1940.

Sergeant Rufus A. McKenzie has been detailed as property Sergeant relieving Corporal Willis O. Scott, who has had the job for the past year and is getting to be a short timer.

Due to the large Rifle Range details, which includes both coaches and shooters, and Post Guard and Post Police details, the Company has not been at full strength on the drill field at any time since our return from FLEX No. 6. This week winds up our qualification firing except for the men who have been coaching and a few stragglers, so we are looking forward to some real company training soon.

Pfes. Recla and Sellers were transferred



Drivers of the President's Guard, Warm Springs, Ga.

to the Engineers this month. They transferred back to **COMPANY G, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES**, and are again "back in the swing." Private Pasquale Paolino traded his rifle for a motor launch. It seems the Engineers are going to make a "ferryman" out of him.

We're proud to announce that Sgt. Covington, Sgt. Whynought, Cpl. Saltys, Pfc. Harner, and Pvt. Childers added \$5.00 more per month to their pay on record day. PlSgt. Smulski, Pfc. Recla, Pfc. Wright, and Pvt. Dixon made sharpshooter. As for promotions we have only one this month. Field Music Dunn was promoted to corporal. Where's the cigars?

Captain Earl H. Phillips, our former company commander, has been transferred to San Diego, California. **COMPANY H, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES**, wishes him success with his new post and good wishes to go with him.

Captain Phillips has been replaced by Captain Donald W. Fuller. With the same spirit we feel for our former Captain, we give a hearty welcome to our new commander.

Spending two weeks at Indiantown Gap, Pa., our boys enjoyed the cool mountain air and the machine gun problems. Our company also had a satisfactory gun record with a 100 per cent qualification.

Private Walter W. Tuz, of **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 5TH MARINES**, may be observed "getting into uniform" these days by sewing on his nice new Private First Class chevrons.

With Gunnery Sergeant John E. (Bucky) O'Neil at the wheel, the Special Weapons Platoon is hard at work getting ready for the annual firing at Indiantown Gap, Pa.

A recent addition to our Mortar Platoon is Second Lieutenant James S. Mullins, who will guide the destinies of the members of the platoon who go to Indiantown Gap. With another week's drill, the outfit should hang up some sort of a record for their firing.

Second Lieutenant Jack F. Warner, our Company Commander, is studying for his examinations which commence on June 10th. The entire company hopes to see a silver bar replace the one of gilt.

Temporarily attached for active duty and training at this writing, are Captains Gallais E. Matheny and Richard W. Sooy; also Second Lieutenants Warren H. Edwards and Harold Granger, all Reservists. All except Lieutenant Edwards have been in the "regular" Marine Corps, Captain Matheny being one of the old Santo Domingo gang. Lieutenant Granger, ten years ago, was banging a nasty key at the old Parris Island radio station, along with "Chick" Ogilvie and "Tommy" Thompson.

The Communication Platoon, under the able guidance of Technical Sergeant Lee E. Dimter, has been conducting field exercises for the Marine Corps Schools students during the past week. Sergeant Hydriek is handling the Battalion Message Center. The Communicators have recently welcomed Corporal Conley from USS "Wyoming," and Privates Kirk, Korlowski, Kubar, and Raysbrook from the Signal Detachment Post, into their midst.

Our Intelligence Section headed by Corporal Carl Marks, is keeping the European situation map day by day, shifting colored pins hither and yon. During the occasional lulls, Marks is trying to inject a little enthusiasm into the gang for the purchase of a company washing machine.

All this seems to cover the present situation, so adios until next issue.

This is a presentation of **COMPANY "I," Third Battalion, 5th Marines**, with a heavy change in the broadcast for this month.

Men joining the Company this month: 2d Lt. Gordon D. Gayles, from the Rifle Range detachment here in Quantico, PlSgt. Carl Ulrich, from the Rifle Range detachment, Sgt. Hubert D. Lafever, from the Post Service Battalion, Pfc. Victor Tate, from the MBNY, Washington, D. C., and FM. Pascal D. Box, from the USS "Quincy."

Pvt. William J. Hessian was transferred to the 1st Engineer Battalion, 1MB, FMF. We all wish him the best of luck in his new undertaking.

All hands join in congratulating Sgt. Charles "K" Livelsberger who has the proud distinction of winning a bronze medal in the Eastern Division Rifle Match.

Pvt. Edward R. Gardner was promoted to the rank of Private First Class. Nice going Gardner and keep up the good work.

That is all for this time, but hope to have more news for you next month.

We welcome Lieutenant Spurlock to **COMPANY K**, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, and hope that he has an enjoyable stay. Lieutenant Thornton left us for MBNTS, Great Lakes, Ill., also Lieutenant Miller went to the Post Service Battalion. The Company regretted seeing them go. Captain Griffith, our Company Commander, is Range Officer on number two range and from his remarks we gather he will be glad when it's all over.

Corporal Larkin was transferred to Wakefield to keep track of the property of the Rifle Team.

This liberty question has had the boys stopped for the past few days. Quite a few are bemoaning and bewailing that they can't go to Moose City over the weekend.

Another month has rolled by for **COMPANY L**, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, and with it we find First Lieutenant John H. Earle, being transferred to sea duty aboard the USS "Nevada." Also transferred, were Corporal Mitchell and Privates Edwards and Warwick. Corporal Mitchell going to MBNY, Boston, Mass., while Edwards and Warwick went to the 1st Engr. Battalion, First Marine Brigade. We wish all of you the best of luck on your new duties. Although we have lost three men, others have joined. These are, First Lieutenant Reynolds H. Hayden and Second Lieutenant Deryle N. Seely. The enlisted personnel who joined during the month were, Corporals Aichroth, Meshauk, Free and Private Carter. The company joins in welcoming you to your new organization.

Another promotion was handed out this month. This time it was FM 1st Bradley to FM Corp. Congratulations Jack, and don't forget the cigars.

With the firing of the Range almost complete, and everything in the barracks squared away, we are settling down to a daily routine once more.

All members of **COMPANY "M"**, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, are now looking forward to the trip to Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, where they are to hold their annual machine gun fire. A small portion of the men, of this organization, fired the

range there last year, and are waiting with anxiety for the time to come when we will return to Indiantown Gap.

Members of this organization wish to extend their congratulations to Field Music First Class Philip L. McElynn who has recently been promoted to that rank from Field Music.

Lieutenant George C. Ruffin, Jr., Commanding Officer, has recently completed taking examinations for promotion to Captain. Second Lieutenant USMCR(V) Clarence R. Schwenke has finished his examinations for a commission in the regular Marine Corps.

The return of **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, 1ST BATTALION, 10TH MARINES**, from Parris Island, was met with the genuine approval of everyone. The men were happy to return to their barracks which are somewhat different from those used on the Island. Everyone was happy to depart from the sand fleas which were apparently suffering from malnutrition.

The service practice was reported a success by all who participated, using new ammunition, and firing at night. The night problems and hikes were conducted at regular intervals and were enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be extended the opportunity of participating.

Immediately upon our return, many were granted furloughs. It is hoped that the lucky ones enjoy themselves while we that remained get everything back in shape. This is the first furloughs for many.

Again **BATTERY A**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, have reported back to their home port with many of the boys taking advantage of furlough period. We completed a very successful annual service practice at Parris Island. Our gun sections had quite a spirited competition for the sections making the least errors during the practice. Pl. Sgt. Genoble's First Section won the beer.

Bill Williams, Pl. Sgt. of the Battery Detail is back with us again. His stay in the Norfolk hospital didn't do him a bit of harm.

Adios to Corp. Bushard, discharged E of E. Corp. Smith leaves us for a tour of

duty near his home town. The rifle range at Wakefield will be his new stamping grounds.

Lt. Wooster, USMCR, has the wheel as battery Reconnaissance Officer in place of Lt. Youngdale, whom we lose with regret.

Pfe. Lang is receiving thumps on his back for his new chevrons. Pvt. McLaughlin, forced to stay in Quantico during our service practice because of illness, is back on the job.

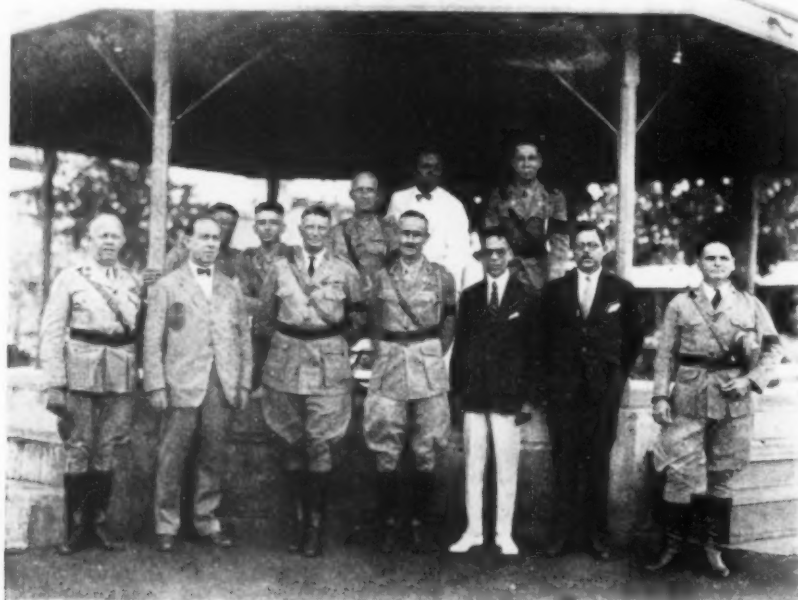
The battery also welcomes the following men, fresh from Boot Camp: Pvts. Nevergold, Koropack, Clark, Klink, Deimal, Gonce and Gates. We hope they enjoy their duties in the FMF.

We hope that we shortly can give out the dope as to rifle qualifications, since we will fire soon, and maybe we can all get in the money.

Back from Parris Island with another annual service practice under our belt. The general opinion is that **BATTERY B**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, had a swell time. Several of the fellows were seen leaving the barracks with fishing gear, however, I didn't see any fish. Savannah came in for part of the payroll, over weekends. Since our last article went in we have lost Lieutenant Damke, our Battery Executive Officer. Lieutenant Ennis is now the Btry. Exec. and Lieutenant Dean the R. O. The battery won the soft ball championship while at Parris Island. The league was composed of a team from each battery and the officers. Our First Sergeant is still on detached duty with MCS. He is due back on 1 July, 1940. Joined Plat. Sgt. Williams from "A" Btry. Got seven men from Parris Island. Btry. is bigger now than it has been in the past year.

Battling **BATTERY C**, 1st, Battalion, 10th Marines, now lets itself be heard from after a few hectic weeks in the number one island of the U. S. Marines Corps. Well anyway, we had a few weeks of leisure when not firing. Parris Island still has its sand fleas and mosquitoes.

Most of the Cannoneers started up our favorite pole but never reached the top. Must have been greased. A few nights problems dogged our footsteps but we squeezed over them.



Gen. Harrington and officers in the old Guardia Nazionale of Haiti.

WEST COAST

To the readers of *THE LEATHERNECK* we must report that the month of May has been the most active month of the year as far as **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, FLEET MARINE FORCE**, is concerned.

Because of the number of men that have joined us this month we have our barracks practically filled. To these new men we wish to extend our welcome, and good wishes, for a long and happy tour of duty with this splendid organization.

Members of the company received a liberal portion of cigars from Pvts. Richard J. McCann and S. W. Holtzelawe, who were promoted to Pfc. Also from Pfc. Leonard Johnson, who was rated specialist, 4th Class.

We have heard that Sgt. Richard F. Henderson, formerly of this organization, is doing well at Basic School in Washington, D. C. It is indeed a pleasure to each of us that his chances for a Second Lieutenant's commission are high. Again we say that each of us wish it were possible to give him his first salute when he steps out in the uniform with those small gold bars.

Pfc. Claude L. Rochelle is on furlough and is spending his time in Texas. Naturally, he's going to return with many stories of great interest, so stand by and we'll give you the dope in next month's *LEATHERNECK*.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND MARINE BRIGADE, now has a Service Platoon as part of the outfit. This Platoon has twenty-nine men and among them are such old-timers as Gunnery Sergeant Jobe F. Smith, Technical Sergeant (Mess) Jens Pedersen, and Sergeant Joseph Grasmberg. The new Platoon is quartered in what was the old Number One Mess Hall.

Corporal Charles Flowers was discharged on May 13 and will make his home back in Kansas. Private First Class Charles Gutensohn was given an Own Convenience discharge so that he could take a Civil Service job as Draughtsman here in town. The company wishes the best of luck to both these boys, who were very popular here and whose loss will be felt. Sergeant Ray Graham was also discharged but is very much with us and we hope he will soon sport a pair of Staff-Sergeant's chevrons.

Slight earthquake shocks hit San Diego at 8:37 P. M. on May 18 and most of us made excellent time in getting out of the vibrating buildings. No damage was done in San Diego by the quakes.

Since our last print appeared in *THE LEATHERNECK* our designation has been changed to **COMPANY A, 2D ENGINEER BATTALION**. After being increased, much more work is being accomplished in a shorter period, under the leadership of Capt. M. T. Starr.

The topographical section is engaged in the making of a Fire Control Map of Camp Holcomb with 1st Lt. T. M. Hinkle in charge, who, by the way, is being temporarily detached for duty with the 29th U. S. Army Engineers, Portland, Oregon, in June, for a period of four months. Also, our officer in charge of boats and artillery lighters, 1st Lt. C. O. Bierman, after accomplishing excellent results with landing exercises and other boat operations, in the past two years, is being detached in June for duty at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va. After being with the Engineers so long, his absence will be greatly noted.

The boat crew has been engaged in training additional coxswains for landing boats, for, I don't know exactly what, but we all have our suspicions.

The drafting section, under the supervision of Gy. Sgt. Isham and Chief Draftsman Moorman, are, and have been, very busy computing data in connection with the map of Camp Holcomb.

The construction section, under the guidance of Staff Sgt. Smolinski, has been kept busy by various odd jobs around the base and Camp Holcomb. You, who know anything about the Engineers know the excellent results of the work accomplished by this section.

Much of the equipment that has long been needed to carry out the work expected of the engineers, has been received. Trucks and tractors which always had to be borrowed has speeded up much of the work.

At present we have eleven men at the rifle range.

Several transfers in enlisted personnel are pending. Pl. Sgt. Johnny Grantham has received information for transfer to the USS "Utah." Pl. Sgt. Carrier is slated for Sea or Foreign Shore Service upon completion of training of additional coxswains for landing boats. Pvt. Harvey, R. R., requested to extend his current enlistment for Asiatic Stations. Sgt. Eaker, Corps. McInturff and St. Jeor, Pfc. Langston and Smith are eligible for the Asiatic Stations without extending and are standing by with shaky knees for almost anything.

A few changes have taken place during the month of May in the **SECOND CHEMICAL COMPANY**. Corporal Ned Bond and Private Frank S. Erasmus were transferred to the Service Platoon of Headquarters Company, Second Marine Brigade. Corporal Thomas J. Bruey was discharged on May 5, 1940. Good luck on the outside, "Joe."

First Sergeant John B. Kelly and Privates First Class George E. Bartlett, William Leiker and Earl H. Memory are knocking out cartwheels at the Rifle Range at present.

Private Gerald D. Geren is on Special Temporary Duty in Phoenix, Arizona, with the baseball team.

Corporals John C. Snodgrass and Roger L. Thomas were promoted from Privates First Class.

Some of the men of this organization have decided to try their luck on an Asiatic Station. They are: ACK, Birmingham, Pfc. Dudley, Pfc. Pace, Pvts. Flood and Gee.

The following named men joined from Recruit Depot Detachment Base: Frederick M. Hoblitt, Thomas J. Lillard, Renwick Phillips and Marvin H. Smith, all privates. Private James D. Melton joined from the USS "Boise."

Well, here is **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 6TH MARINES**, after spending the greater part of the month on the Rifle Range, LaJolla, and Combat Range, Camp Holcomb. This company came through with flying colors and wound up with a 97.3% qualification. Not bad for a bunch of pencil pushers, radiomen, and Mortar Platoon.

The Mortar Platoon is quite busy preparing for Gunners' Test on the 81-mm. under the able guidance of 2d Lt. Ronald R. Van Stockum and his assistant PlSgt. H. E. Ferrell. The Communication Platoon and Intelligence Sections are busy preparing for the coming maneuvers. Sgt. C. L. Bjork was discharged from a four-year enlistment and was awarded a Good Conduct Medal Bar. He re-enlisted and was reappointed Sergeant. He looks like a thirty-year man now. Mess Sergeant H. Kane also has taken on a four-year stretch again after receiving an Excellent discharge and the award of a Good Conduct Medal Bar.

COMPANY A, First Battalion, Sixth Marines, is back at the base again, having finished all the regular yearly training routine of Camp Holcomb and the Rifle Range. However, we expect to pack our seabags again in a very short time for our San Clemente maneuvers with the fleet.

The percentage of qualified shooters was greatly increased this year and there were quite a few of the fellows who got into the money, thanks to Second Lieutenant Shofner, whose good advice and endeavor had a lot to do with it.

While on maneuvers at Camp Holcomb Second Lieutenant Edward A. Clark was stricken with appendicitis and was taken to the U. S. Naval hospital, where he is undergoing treatment. All members of this command wish him a speedy recovery. Quite a few men have joined the company from the Recruit Depot in the past few weeks, namely Privates Bukowski, Bunton, Ferlas and Speerbrecher.

Transferred, we have Corporal Lowell W. Ferris to the 2nd Engineers, and Private Loren R. Smith to the Casual Company. Private Paul E. Wilhelm was honorably discharged and assigned to the Reserves.

With a sigh of relief, **COMPANY B**, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, settles back into the daily routine which prevails around the Base after a brief sojourn at the Rifle Range, where we fired for record, and a week of minor terrain exercises at Camp Holcomb. Many of the men whose training was cut short at Recruit Depot were able to vindicate their previous

scores and are proudly displaying qualification badges. Then too, for many of us, expert was so close and yet so far away—but then we have another year ahead of us to prove that we can overcome what we fell down on this year. Our monthly harvest of stripes was a little bit light this time with only two men rushing to the QM for chevrons. These lucky lads were none other than Pfc. Gerald E. Wiggins and James O. Wasson. Good work, fellas.

This past month saw several new men join the company and at the same time we lost a few of our old hands. Pvt. Morley J. Roach was Recruit Depot's only contribution for the month, while from 2nd Marine Brigade Headquarters Company came Pfc. Donald R. Wilshe and Frank Koval. From Mare Island comes Corp. Willard C. Miller. Our losses were: Pvt. Charles W. Fay to Hq. Co., 2nd Marine Brigade, and Corp. Faust J. Gianunzio, who was discharged. At the time of his departure he was threatening us with his presence again as soon as the snow started flying up in Wisconsin. Corp. Edward C. Magnan sewed on his first hash-mark the other day.

In winding up this article, we're proud to report that 1st Sgt. L. D. "Shorter" Smith and Sgt. William T. Bedwell were both awarded the China Expeditionary Medal for service in China during the late twenties. With spring maneuvers in the offing, this next month promises a wealth of material to write on.

Our tour to the Rifle Range is over for another year. **COMPANY C**, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, came through with 82% qualification. We have 22 men in the money, 22 men qualified and 9 men didn't get enough alibi shots.

Our maneuvers at Camp Holcomb were short but not so sweet. We were there for one week, enduring much heat and dust.

We have lost a "salty" Marine, Corp. Holmes, S. B., and a short-timer, Pvt. Brandes, L. W., to the new organization, Service Platoon, Brigade Headquarters Co., Corp. Barbour, J. H., hit the erud outside with much determination to get on the Missouri State patrol force.

Sgt. Fentress, E. R., and Corp. Taylor, A. J., joined us, 15 May from Mare Island; Pvt. Atkinson, James S., joined our company from the 2nd Engineers Bn., FMF; Pfc. Pfeifer, B. E., and Wells, W. M., came from the Recruit Depot. They both look like "30-year men."

Horgan, F. E., has been handing cigars out due to his promotion to FMSGT.

Second Lieutenant John E. Rentsch, USMC, has been taking exams for his regular commission. We all know he will make the grade and we wish him the best of luck in the future.

With a fine record made on the Machine Gun range, **COMPANY D**, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, is now looking forward to the Landing Exercises coming up at San Clemente Island. Our qualifications at the Machine Gun range were not the best that have ever been made, but we are proud of them just the same, because about 75 per cent of the men who fired had never fired before. We had Expert Gunners, First Class Gunners, Second Class Gunners and one man failed to qualify.

This month we say congratulations to Corp. "Dog" Homer.

I have seen lots of different kinds of pets since I have been in the Marine Corps, but a new one came to "Dog" company about a week ago, a turtle. Any one desiring information on how to train turtles can get the dope from Corp. Gibb Penton.

A number of the men are looking forward to the June boat for the Asiatics.

This seems to be about all for this time, so we will be seeing you after maneuvers.

More news from **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 6TH MARINES**. After two weeks of Camp Holcomb we are now back at the barracks for a few weeks before leaving for San Clemente. While at Camp Holcomb we lost Pfc. W. L. Jenkins and J. C. Trumbull to Hq. and Service Co., Sixth, and Pvt. A. G. Needham to Base Hq. Co., Corp. W. A. McGinley has turned into the hospital for an operation on his feet.

We hate to see the month of May draw to an end as we are to lose some of our best officers on or soon after the first of June. Headquarters Company would like to take this opportunity to wish the officers, who are to leave us soon, the best wishes of a happy and pleasant tour of duty at their new stations.

COMPANY E, 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, has returned from Camp Holcomb after having spent two weeks firing combat problems. The rattlesnakes were plenty glad when the day came for us to leave. More than one hide was salted down and hanging in the sun. By now the hide is around somebody's pants listening to the great sea story being told about it.

Sgt. Rochell L. Scott and Corp. Cleburne M. Coffey went to Hq. Co., 2nd Marine Brigade, to try their hand in the Commissary.

Pfc. Eugene J. Daenhauer, Jr., and Frederick M. Orton were transferred to Hq. Co., 6th Marines, to learn how to navigate a rubber boat.

The new members are Pl. Sgt. Walter M. Calvert, from Casual Company, and Corporals Paul B. Brawner, Woodrow W. Ezell, Pfc. John L. Fitzgerald, Charles B. Morris, Adam F. Zbilski and Field Musician James L. Barnes, all of whom joined us from Mare Island.

FMSgt. Donald L. Carr recently received his third stripe. We're all wondering when the cigars will make their appearance in traditional Marine Corps style.

COMPANY F, Second Battalion, 6th Marines, is back in stride as parade ground soldiers. Annual qualification practice and a two week training period at Camp Holcomb are now among our memories. We are looking forward to some more enjoyable maneuvers and "soakings" when we make our pilgrimage to San Clemente some time in the near future.

Gunnery Sergeant Standish finally relinquished his title as eribbage champ to the tune of twelve holes to a double skunk. The new champ, Platoon Sergeant Robar, has issued his open challenge to all comers.

Transfer of officers in the near future will deprive us of our skipper, Captain Frank M. Reinecke, who has ably piloted the company for the past two years. All hands are sorry to see him leave and hope

that his successor will have as much toleration with our shortcomings as he had.

Well the month of May finds **COMPANY G**, 2nd Bn., 6th Marines, back from Camp Holcomb after twelve days maneuvers. Hot showers, scuttlebutts and chinaware were a welcome sight for members of this outfit. Although there have been no promotions as yet this month, we find some of the boys brushing up on their books. Maybe they will be wearing the coveted "one stripe" in the near future. We are indeed sorry to announce that Pvt. James M. Farmer has been paid off via a Medical survey. We sincerely wish him best of luck on the outside.

Field Cook Shumaker is back in harness after a thirty-day furlough. We regret the loss of Gunnery Sergeant Jobe F. Smith, who was transferred to Brigade Headquarters. All "G" Company wishes him the best.

Among the new faces are Sgts. Anthony J. Meholic and James L. Mare, and Corp. William L. Agee, who come to us from Barracks detachment, Mare Island. We extend them a welcome hand and may their stay here with us be a long and happy one.

This month finds **COMPANY H**, 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, fresh back from Camp Holcomb. Corp. Joneson has wanted that so-called transfer so long now he is getting it on that transport "Chaumont Maru," bound for Asiatic waters. This month ended up our long range machine gun firing and we are proud of the scores made by all. One of our platoon sergeants leaves us this month for the USS "Philadelphia," namely Pl. Sgt. Patrick. The company is a "Hum" at present about the San Clemente maneuvers, which aren't far away and are we all looking forward to that one week out on that beautiful island!

Here it is almost summer again and, as usual, maneuvers are just around the corner. Preparatory training has kept **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, 2ND BATTALION, 10TH MARINES**, pretty busy, but not too busy to have time for a few transfers and joinings along with a couple of promotions. Among those listed as joining are: Corp. Metzler, Pfc. Kiffer, Pfc. Payne and Quinlan. FM-Corp. Galles and Corp. Deck, were transferred. Galles going to Base Headquarters Company, where he made Sergeant almost immediately, and Deck going to the Telephone Electricians School at Quantico, Va. Good luck to both of you men in your new stations and duties.

Cigars are being passed out by FMSgt. Bath and Corp. Metzler. Metzler joined us as a Pfc., and has already started on the right road. Congratulations to the two of you.

BATTERY D, 2d Bn., 10th Marines, prepares for the five-day maneuver on San Clemente Island. Transportation to the island will be on the USS "Chaumont." Getting the battery aboard and off the ship with a day's fire of ammunition will be no easy task, but preparedness is the key to success.

From the recently completed battalion athletic competitions the battery emerged victorious and will receive the battalion Iron-man Trophy.

Corporal Patch, Private First Class Conking and Private Wright left with the Base baseball team for Phoenix, Arizona, where it is scheduled to play for a few days.

New Corporal chevrons are being sported by former Privates First Class Schwendemann and Lamb, and are well deserved.

Second Lieutenants Guggisberg and Sanders have been detached to do duty with the rifle range detachment and Casual Company, respectively. A number of men have taken furloughs this month: Sergeants Anderson and Short, Corporals McCart and Perry, Private Prevost and Field Music Stith. Corporal Madden is still laid up in the U. S. Naval Hospital, where he is recovering from a broken leg acquired playing baseball. Privates Bray, Eldal and Vanderwerven report that they also enjoy the "rest-cure" at the hospital.

We welcome the following named men into the battery from their former stations: Sergeant Willhour, from the Office of Inspector-Instructor, 11th Reserve District, Seattle, Wash.; Corporal McAllister, from the Bks. Det., Mare Island, Calif.; Corporal Perry, from the Bks. Det., MBNY, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; and Field Music Stith, from the USS "New Mexico." Hope you fellows find your duty with the battery pleasant and interesting.

This is your news reporter from **BATTERY E**, 2nd Battalion, 10th Marines, giving you a brief summary of the events of the past month from good 'Ole Easy Battery. There have been several changes made in the personnel of this battery since the last issue of THE LEATHERNECK.

Corporal Richard E. Lloyd, our battery clerk, has forsaken his seat at the typewriter for the cruel elements of the outside, having been discharged with an excellent discharge on the 4th of May. Pfc. Daniel E. Walker, Jr., likewise deserted the battery for the serenity of the swamps of La. Walker was discharged on the 3rd of May with an excellent discharge. Both Lloyd and Walker signed up in the Reserves in order that they may stay close to the Marine Corps.

Newcomers are always welcome, and we take this time to welcome to our fold Corporal Thomas H. Sloum, from MB, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Corporal John M. Carroll, from MD, NP, Nyd, Mare Island, Cal., and Pfc. William H. Parker, from the MD, USS "Houston." By the way, Parker is a former member of this battery before his sojourn aboard one of Uncle Sam's Men-o'-War, so joining the battery again will be just like old home week for him.

We also welcome the arrival of Pvt. Lawrence Tomeik, Pvt. George M. Van Buskirk, and Pvt. Otto H. L. Wernicke, all from Recruit Depot Base.

Corporal Smith, B. A., who has been in the hospital for the last two months, getting a complete check-up, is back with us again feeling fit as a fiddle.

With much hand-shaking and many farewell wishes, we bid Corporal Joseph A.

Maher adieu as he left us to join the Headquarters Company, Second Marine Brigade.

Another man deserving honorable mention is our Corpsman, John C. Mason, Phm. 3c., USN., who has been temporarily attached to this battery to administer remedies to the aches and pains of our battery personnel.

Congratulations were due to Corporal William R. Oldham, and Corporal Francis Hough. Both men were recently presented with warrants promoting them to the rating of Corporal.

As **BATTERY F**, 2nd Battalion, 10th Marines, prepares for maneuvers and your correspondent prepares for the USS Outside we find numerous changes in the battery personnel.

Congratulations to Corporals Kidwell, Anderson and Michalski on their promotions. The cigars really hit the spot.

Private Bonin, FMcl. Johnson have joined us and we hope they enjoy their tour of duty here. Hospital Apprentice lcl. Cochran is now temporarily attached to Battery "F"; glad to have you "Doc."

Corporals Albrecht and Begley, Privates First Class Bernard and Wirth, and Private Pace have all gone to try their luck on the outside. The former four are still our first cousins in the Reserve.

1st Lt. Arthur P. McArthur has been detached from **BASE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, BASE SERVICE BATTALION**, for transfer to MD, USS "Maryland." Major William P. Richards is back from leave and has taken over the Post Exchange again. PmSgt. Jones is back with us after a month's vacation in the hospital. Mr. Howard L. Mosely, who is on duty at the Base Dispensary, received his appointment as Pharmacist on May 8, 1940. Congratulations, Mr. Mosely. FM Students Edmund J. Kluk, Gordon C. McKelvy, Theodore Powers and Howard E. Skow have joined from Recruit Depot.

Movie Operator Anthony W. Laughterbach has been transferred to MB, NAD, Hawthorne, Nev., leaving for his new station on May 18. Pvt. Poore is again the CO'S chauffeur. Pvt. J. Blanko is taking furlough-transfer to Gary, Ind., his home, and will report from there to Clerical school at Philadelphia, Pa. We expect to hear wedding bells soon for Pfc. Fred Volz. Pvt. Ralph Weideman is attending Sound Motion Picture School at Naval Training Station. Pvt. "Frenehie" Lupei is taking over where Pvt. Laughterbach left off as movie operator at the Base. MGy-Sgt. John Carleton, formerly NCO in Charge, MD, NFD, Point Loma, has retired on his first thirty. Gy-Sgt. H. S. Walshe is now NCO in charge at NFD. Pvt. Robert H. Stokes, MD, NFD, Point Loma, recently drowned. His "bunkie," Pvt. Floyd J. Neeley, accompanied the remains to the home, Durant, Miss., and continued on from there for duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

BASE COMPANY, Base Service Battalion, has not been heard from in some time, but here we are on the job again with a few happenings in and around our neck of the woods. It seems that we are the loser in our share of transfers. Quartermaster Sergeant Philip J. Manning, Supply Sergeants Robert G. Hendricks and Waldo C. Perry are now warming chairs in the Quartermaster, 8th Marines; good luck to you at your new station. Others among the departed are Staff Sergeant Harold R. Belcher, QM., with 14th Bn., MCR, Spokane, Wash.; Corp. Haring, Pfc. Jett, Pfts. Belt, Caputo and Folger have moved to the new detachment just formed at Alameda, Calif.; Pfts. Coy and Lady, liking the ice-capped mountains in Alaska better than California, have departed to that part of the country for duty with the Marine Detachment, Kodiak, Corps. Esmond and McAlpin were discharged and decided to try the cold and cruel world on the USS Outside, but Corp. McReynolds gave the matter a little more thought

and reenlisted the very next day.

Among the new faces around the company are Ch. QM. Clk. Halladay, Sup-Sgt. Cox, Hill, Leskovitz, Martin and McKean. Mac was with the company not so long ago and is back among old buddies and familiar hang-outs, but the others are getting acquainted and will be permanent fixtures before long.

Who said that Panama was the melting pot of the world? Well, if you ever come to this **CASUAL COMPANY**, Base Service Company, you will find it the fastest boiling melting pot in the Marine Corps, for it is in one day and out the next to points north, south, east and west.

Corporal John Kelly joined from the east coast and has gone to the Marine



General Upshur greets Rep. James G. Serughaw upon his arrival at San Diego.

Detachment of the good ship "New Orleans" for duty.

Corporal James W. Gabriel, a star player on the Base baseball team will be discharged about the fifteenth of June.

Corporal Arlee Walker reenlisted recently and is now in Missouri on a thirty-day furlough.

Several of us are waiting for the seventh of June, when we will sail for the east coast. There is Corporal Albert J. Sinue, Pfc. E. C. Krannick and Pvt. W. M. McPhail, formerly of the USS "Boise," Pfc. A. V. Speight, who joined from Pearl Harbor, and Pfc. Frank J. Verkest, who joined from the USS "Pensacola." Pfc. F. A. Grover, from the "Mississippi" Marine Detachment, is another who would like to go east, and I think we will take him along.

Sergeant Max W. Craig has taken over the police Sergeant's job for the next ninety days while Platoon Sergeant Mercurio visits in Omaha, Nebraska.

Pfc. Ralph C. Preston, one of our company clerks, is also on a thirty-day furlough.

A lot of things have happened in the **SIGNAL DETACHMENT**, Base Service Battalion, since we were last heard from. With the increase in the Marine Corps, we have been very busy putting the recruits through the various schools conducted by this organization. Things are about back to normal now though and we are not quite so busy.

Major Charles W. Kail was detached in April, for duty with the Fourth Marines, Shanghai, China. We regretted to lose him as our Commanding Officer, but wish him well in his new duties. Captain James F. Clinie was our new Commanding Officer for a short time. He is being detached on 1 June, for duty with the Marine Forces, North China. We hope he enjoyed his tour of duty with the Signal Detachment and wish him well in his new duties in China. Captain Harold G. Newhart is back from the hospital, where he has been for several months, and he is our Commanding Officer now. We hope he will enjoy his tour of duty with the Signal Detachment.

Sergeant Wilson D. Haigler, Corporal George F. Miller, and Private First Class Alfred F. Kerr, Jr., passed the entrance examinations for the Telephone Electricians School, Quantico, Virginia. They were transferred to the East Coast 6 May, to attend school which was scheduled to begin about 15 May. We hope they are successful in their school work.

Most of the men of this organization, whose time was up, have either reenlisted or extended. Corporals Walter J. Baranski and Richard E. Stewart are on reenlistment furloughs at the present time. Sergeant Wesley E. Lees was discharged this month and decided to try the outside for a while.

The joinings and transfers have been too numerous to give a detailed account of them. We joined around forty-five men every month for several months, and they were transferred to the Fleet Marine Force as soon as they completed school. We are back to normal now though and are joining only six men per month. Staff Sergeant John W. C. McIntosh, Privates First Class Richard S. Oglesby and Justin C. Walsh have joined us from the East Coast by Staff Returns and are on their way across via furlough transfers.

We had lots of promotions during the increase in the Marine Corps, which were

welcomed by everyone. Corporal Robert H. Bell was promoted to Sergeant.

We realize that it has been a long time since this detachment has made an appearance in the columns of our magazine, **THE LEATHERNECK**, but promise to be in the headlines in the future.

The **U. S. NAVAL PRISON, NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.**, is situated on the Piscataqua River. There has been quite a bit of discussion as to the correct location of this prison. It is really in the State of Maine, city of Kittery, but named in honor of the old USS "Portsmouth", so is quoted as being in Portsmouth, N. H. The duties being mostly prison guard, and dead line guard.

Our Commanding Officer is Colonel Alphonse DeCarre, Executive Officer Captain M. H. Mizell, and Second Lieutenants Alton D. Gould, Raymond H. George, and Charles A. Johnson, retired. Lt. Gould is our athletic officer, Lt. George, Ship's Service Officer, and Lt. Johnson, inside and outside Overseer at the Prison. Our First Soldier is Bunah L. Burnham, who has just recently joined from the Artillery Forces, Quantico, Va., relieving 1st Sgt. Leonard K. Atkins, who was transferred to the Post Service Battalion, MB, Quantico, Va. The 1st Sgt. has as his staff, Corporal Stanley H. Kupp, and PFC. Everett W. Clemons, the scribes for the Detachment.

At this time we take pleasure in congratulating the following named men who were promoted to the ranks shown. Corporal Anthony Pongonis, and Field Music Corporal Kenneth L. Lankow.

In the past few weeks our latest arrivals at this post have been Corporal John J. O'Connell, from Quantico, PFC's Jack N. Baxter, Ludwig Hailicky and Private Otis L. Morris, from the MBNY, Boston, Mass. PFC's Frank M. Bomba, Theodore W. Lounsbury and Private Albert L. Zannini, from the MBNY, New York, N. Y. Greeting men, and may your tour of duty here be long and pleasant. Corporal Robert A. McLalan was discharged on 13 May, and reenlisted on the 14th. Reappointed Corporal and retained at this post for duty. The only transfer effected this month was that of Private Alvin G. Sinclair, who was transferred to the MBNY, Boston, Mass. At this time it is our great pleasure to congratulate Field Music First Class Harry Colton, who in the last few days has taken that big step into matrimony. Congratulations Harry and Mrs. Colton, and may your trip along matrimony lane be long and pleasant and filled with all the good things in life, and may all your troubles be little ones. Another who has taken the same step is our baker, PFC. Joseph R. St Germain, congratulations to you also, Joe and Mrs. St Germain.

The one part of the post that has not been mentioned is the mess and gallery force. Our Mess Sergeant is Lois W. Ward, very ably assisted by ChCk Eugene S. Boyles, FdCk. Raymond A. Mieur, and PFC. Titus Malone. One more activity to be mentioned is the Ship's Service Department. Since the arrival of yours truly,

there have been quite a number of changes made in the arrangements of the Store. There has been installed a grill for the "manufacture" of hamburgers, and a Silex coffe outfit. And you can believe me when I say you can get the best hamburgers and coffee in town, at the Ship's Service. Thanks to Captain Mizell and Lt. George, our Ship's Service Officer for these changes and additions. As our Club Steward we have Sgt. Earle G. Shaw, who just recently came to this post from the Marine Detachment, USS "Yorktown."

After a great number of activities at **MB. NAD, HAWTHORNE**, Nevada, in the past few weeks, we wish to relate some of the fine times we are having up here.

A picnic was held at the Boy Scouts' camp in Cory Canyon. In this beautiful setting among the mountains and surrounding picturesque scenery, we played baseball, hiked, and some of the members did a little snake charming. A most enjoyable time was had by all, and we are looking forward to another picnic in the near future.

Another one of our great social events which took place in May was the Marine Ball. Most of the civilians in our vicinity were invited. About 650 people attended, including all the beauties from far and near. Everyone had a marvelous time and was sorry to see it break up at three o'clock in the morning. We are expecting to hold another in the near future.

The Leatherneck Club and Post Exchange were the sponsors of both of these fine social activities, and we would like to express our deepest appreciation to both these organizations. One of the many other activities they have sponsored for us is the sending of a Liberty Bus to Reno over the weekends. This trip is possible whenever ten or more men desire to go.

The **RECRUITING STATION**, Detroit, Michigan, is proud of its accomplishments during the past several months. We went over 100% of our quota for every month of unlimited recruiting, which was always around 100 or more men. Our last month of unlimited recruiting showed us with 126 enlistments.

Our OIC is 1st Lt. Charles Popp and our Medical Officer is Lt. Comdr. J. E. Malcomson. The First Sergeant is B. E. Johnson, who came from the Chicago Office. He has had plenty of experience in the Corps—was warden at the prison in Guam for some time and was on duty at Annapolis. We have two retired men, ordered back to active duty—QM Sgt. Warren L. Hinkle and 1st Sgt. William B. Barriek. Hinkle enlisted in 1906 and has the distinction of having worn the patent leather helmets with brass spikes. Barriek has at one time been foil for Colonel A. J. Drexel Biddle's tricks with a bayonet, travelling around with the Colonel to show how thrusts are parried with the bare hands. Our Sergeants are W. C. Wall, G. V. Casey and Ben Wilson. Wall was Editor of the Walla-Walla for some time and is now in charge of our publicity. ChPhM Harry Hager is our medical assistant from the Navy Department.

Detachments

The first of the Marine Guard for the new **SOUTHEASTERN NAVAL AIR BASE**, Jacksonville, Fla., arrived in that town this month. The advance guard consists of Sgt. O. W. Sharpton, Corps. M. E. Denmark, and S. W. King, Pfc. T. Blount and H. S. Hausman, and Pvt. J. H. Clackun, C. Haskew, W. R. Hwozbewich, G. F. Roberts, and D. F. Harris.

It is a fine post, although the guard duty at present is a little stiff, seven posts to ten men. However, twenty-two more men will arrive next month, and the personnel will be increased until it reaches 150 men. Major Mehlinger will arrive early in June to take command.

The Creek Marine Force continues to perform its duties in the usual manner and fashion here at the **N. A. D. PORTSMOUTH, VA.** Activities in general have increased here these past few days due in part to the arrival of summer.

The visit of the A & I had everybody on edge for several weeks but after undergoing the usual routine for such an inspection, the gang was greatly relieved, both physically and mentally and the outcome was a success. The fellows are glad that we were one of the first stopping-off places for the annual inspectors whose visits are always welcome. Last year it was just the reverse. Some of you Leatherneekers may well wish you were in our boots. When an announcement was made, that promotion examinations would be held again in the near future, the boys hit the books to brush up on odds and ends that were not clear in their minds. Four men were placed on the PFC list and five on the Corporal list. The following named men have passed the Private First Class exam: Ed Sharman, "Slugger" Miller, Joseph Barsaloux, Irish Yampolsky. Those who passed the Corporal exams are: Willy King, "Gwotmo" Ringo, "Nemo" Crotts, "Nigger" Krivonak, and Tony Scaltrito. Now the lucky ones have to wait for the warrants to come in. Judging from the news of the day, the increase in the Marine Corps should bring about the issuance of said warrants within a reasonable time.

Since the rifle range has opened, the gang has been snapping in every morning preparing for their departure for Quantico. If we are to judge by the amount of snapping in Exercises we get we should have a good percentage of qualifications and lots of men in the money. Every man here is doing his utmost to be ready physically to fire the range and qualify, and if possible to shoot himself into the higher brackets.

One bright morning the boys set out with shovels, hammers and nails and with a little work and sweat under the guidance of Chief Marine Gunner Lundt and PlSgt. Millen, a twenty-two range was constructed for the improvement of the detachments rifle and pistol marksmanship. We are going to have some 22 rifle matches for cash prizes very soon.

We will soon be losing some good men here as we have a number of short-timers, many of whom will be leaving us to take a fling at life on the outside. It is now time to sign off, but we will be back again next month to bring you the news of our life on the Creek.

Graduates of the **MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS** received their diplomas May 29, and most of them have shoved off to new stations. Several changes in the staff have been made; Captain Louthier took over command from Major Bull, who was transferred to the west coast FMF. Major Fenton relieved Major Martyr as officer in charge of the Reproduction Department. Major Martyr will be a student in these schools this coming session.

Discharged: Damico, Burch, Bolander and Burousas. Transferred: Barton and Gordon to recruiting duty. Joined: Tyron Traverso from MB, Washington, D. C.

Martello made corporal with no cigars. Whoolery to 3rd class specialist, McFadden to 4th and Caldwell to 6th.

Corp. Hawk was transferred to recruiting duty in Baltimore. May your fruits be favorable.

Howlett has returned to the Schools after being with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for over four months, learning the by-ways and try-ways of the G-Men.

The rifle range detail returned with a sun tan and a smiling puss as though they had made the money.

Alabama Lott has returned from furlough down in Dixieland.


Bouncing back into print after a month's absence, the **BROOKLYN NAVY YARD** continues to buzz with activity. Joinings, transfers and discharges are keeping all hands busy, particularly the boys who punch the typewriters in the offices.

Second Lieutenants who recently joined the Barracks Detachment from the Basic School in Philadelphia are: Homer E. Hire, George M. Lhaman and Frank Mandell.

Sergeant Elmer Olson, NCO in charge of the Marine Guard at the Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, has been paid off, shipped over and will be transferred upon his return from the rifle range at Cape May, New Jersey. This writer has relieved Olson at Fort Lafayette.

The month of May saw practically the entire command fire the Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .22 for record and a very fine showing was made by all.

Congratulations to Sergeant William O. Abernathy who on June 1st became the proud and beaming father of a ten pound future Marine.



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As this is being written a large number of the boys are busily engaged in taking examinations for promotion to Private First Class, Corporal and Sergeant. When recruiting steps up a lot of these boys will be sporting extra stripes.

Corporal Fogle and Private First Class Newman were paid off on May 31st. Both men shipped over the very next day and threw a beer party for all the boys in the barracks.

Leaving us to return to their old jobs on recruiting duty were Sergeants Harrington, Widestrom and Corporals Gale, Neill,

(Continued on page 55)



Marine Barracks—St. Julian's Creek.



Sgt. Major John F. Fitzgerald-Brown

Sergeant Major John F. Fitzgerald-Brown, U. S. Marines, was transferred to the retired list after thirty years of service in the Corps, at a colorful ceremony at Marine Barracks, Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia, May first. Platoon Sergeant Max M. Stamps presented him a beautiful silver cocktail service in the name of the command.

Fitzgerald Brown was born in London, England in 1888, and is a graduate of Adley and Stanhope College. At an early age he left his native shores for service in the tropics and became sub-agent of a palm oil station in Southern Nigeria. Subsequently he emigrated to Canada and served with the famous Northwest Mounted Police and later in the British Columbia Horse. In 1911 he came to the United States and obtained employment with the Pacific Electric Railway.

Rumors of trouble in Mexico started him seeking a means of getting into the thick of it. The Marine Corps seemed to be the answer to what he sought, so he enlisted, however, instead of going to Mexico, he was sent to the Philippines in 1912.

His next post was Guam and in 1914 he did duty in China and Japan. He was sent to Haiti in 1915.

Trouble among the natives made it necessary for the United States to occupy the island. Fitzgerald Brown participated prominently in this occupation, being decorated by President Dartignemave with the Medaille Militaire. He was commissioned a Lieutenant and later promoted to Captain in the Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

During the World War he remained in Haiti, as there was considerable unrest in the country, coupled with sabotage and other activities of the Germans. It was felt that he, with other veterans, would

be of more use to the United States Government in Haiti than over in France.

As a construction officer and road builder, Captain Fitzgerald-Brown contributed much towards the progress of the Black Republic. He captured the bandit Arius Joseph, who had murdered and mutilated Private Morris, of the Marine Corps, and participated in the field in various actions against the bandits from 1915 to 1929.

For fifteen years and a half Fitzgerald-Brown remained in Haiti. On June 21, 1930, he was commended by the Major General Commandant for his "valuable and efficient services" on the occasion of the repulse of a mob at Aux Cayes, when burning and looting of the city was threatened.

The story of his life is clearly one of unselfish devotion to the Marine Corps and an inspiration to those who aspire to make the Marine Corps a career.

GERMAN ARMY

(Continued from page 13)

The Test of Battle

Thus in the one real test that of battle, the Spanish war proved: 1, that the children of the gas engine could not accomplish decisive results alone; 2, that in heavy combat, while their support is essential, they are subordinate to the infantry and artillery, as the speed cannot compensate for their inability (unlike the infantry and artillery) to take and give heavy blows; and 3, that for pursuit, or against an enemy lacking the artillery of various types and the tanks and aviation necessary for successful defense, light and mechanized forces supported by aviation can strike surprise blows which may prove decisive.

With the acceptance by the German High Commands and General Staff of the accuracy of this third conclusion, the following reorganization and rearmament of armed forces accordingly, the long evolu-

tion of the theory of Blitzkrieg was over. It was ready for use as a well-rounded conception of military strategy.

It is important to note the difference between the third and the second conclusions just recorded. The third lies at the basis of the idea of Blitzkrieg; the second indicates conditions under which it could not work and therefore should not be tried.

The Blitzkrieg would not be tried against the Maginot Line. Not, probably, would it be tried against an enemy with a strong air force and numerous large-caliber anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns—in other words, an enemy prepared not only to engage in hard combat against infantry and artillery but also against tanks, armored cars and aviation.

Blitzkrieg in Poland

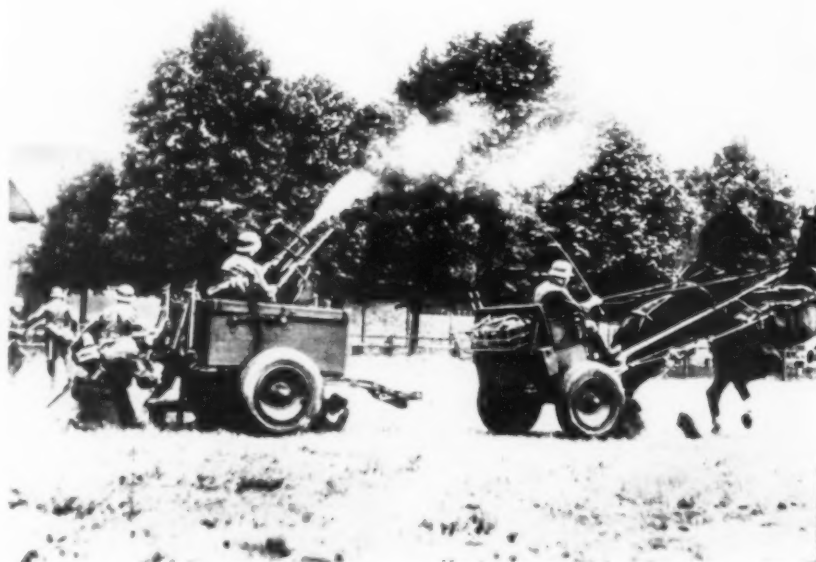
The Blitzkrieg technique, as exemplified so successfully in Poland, follows certain well-defined successive steps:

1. An airplane attack is made on all enemy aviation and airdromes.

2. An airplane attack is made on all railway junctions and stations, barracks, depots, bridges, and motor convoys on roads—that is, everything used by an army for mobilization and concentration. (If the aviation is large enough it carries out 1 and 2 simultaneously.)

3. While this is going on, the artillery of all calibers which already is in place near the border heavily shells all the enemy batteries, trenches and other works, while the regular infantry assaults and takes them. Heavy bombing and light diving bombing and machine gunning by airplanes assist this preparation. These operations by the troops armed and trained for hard combat open the way for the Blitzkrieg troops. Of course, if there are no minor fortifications or organized resistance of any kind at the frontier, this step is not necessary. In those circumstances the Blitzkrieg troops start their invasion directly after steps 1 and 2 have been executed.

(Continued on next page)



A horse-drawn anti-aircraft gun goes into action at Dresden, Germany.

4. The light divisions made up of motorcycle infantry and machine guns, armored cars, light tanks (carried in trucks), horse cavalry, and sometimes horse artillery (light) and artillery carried in trucks, lead the way.

5. After the light divisions come the armored divisions, each composed of about 400 tanks (generally medium-sized), motorized infantry, artillery, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery and engineers. The light and armored divisions are closely supported by aviation, which is ready at all times with heavy bombing planes and diving, light bombing, and machine gun planes to help overcome any enemy resistance.

6. Next come infantry and artillery in motor trucks. Reliable reports indicate that Germany has at least four regularly organized air regiments, each consisting of a fully equipped and armed regiment of infantry, with the transport planes necessary to fly them all at one and the same

time. The purpose of these is to reinforce quickly the light and armored divisions should they meet with more resistance than they can overcome with their aviation support. The troops would not be landed by parachute in the rear of the enemy, a procedure few military men would care to sanction; troops so landed would probably be a present to the enemy. Instead, the airplanes land just out of enemy artillery range, in the rear of their own troops.

The Blitzkrieg troops do not attempt to engage in knockdown, dragout combat with enemy troops prepared for this type of fighting. Instead, they go around the flanks, leaving the other job to the regular divisions which come plodding along in the rear.

Conclusions

In summing up the forces that comprise the German Army, it is well to reiterate:

1. Tanks and aviation, far from replacing ground troops in any way, simply added two more essentials to an up-to-date army.

2. The much publicized "Blitzkrieg" would not be tried against an enemy with a strong air force and numerous large-caliber anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns.

3. The striking success of the German Army has been due, not to the development of any single arm, but to the stressing of sound tactics, sound training methods, and sound application of the principles of organization in a balanced army, with a balanced organization and balanced armament.

(NOTE: Comments on Blitzkrieg were taken from an article by Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly in FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Data from German Aircraft from COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF QUARTERLY. Article courtesy THE ILLINOIS GUARDSMAN.)

Foreign Detachments

From the land of Rice patties and Carabaos, **MB, NY, CAVITE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**, greets you once more after several months delay in writing. From the beautiful shores of Cavite, where it has become so quiet that the wind is afraid to utter so much as a tiny whisper of breeze, we also greet you.

The first and most important news to be had is the fact that the world-renowned First Sergeant J. J. Jordan has again taken over a corner room, which is similar to owning a plank in Cavite. Jordan submitted his request to go out on twenty in the states but evidently his position in the Philippines was so steady that Headquarters rejected it, and ordered him back to Cavite.

Platoon Sergeant Elliott up on the U. S. Naval Reservation, Mariveles, Bataan, P. I., has been holding his position as Patrol Sergeant in fine style.

The Paymaster (Mr. Wolever) began last month carrying an extra pouch for money on his trips to the bank in Manila as our financial rating has gone up somewhat with the promotion of "Pop" Conyers to Staff Sergeant, and "Stinky" Adams to Sergeant, both in the Q.M. Dept. Congratulations to both of the deserving veterans.

A circus hit town the other day amidst the gaiety of the natives, and after pitching their tents at Porta Vaga, they began competing with Dreamland for the privilege of supplying us with entertainment. Dreamland in turn counterattacked with a Floor Show straight from Cebu. The circus was comprised of several dusty elephants who looked as if they were deported from India, and one or two hungry lions,—they were almost too weak to pace back and forth—but were content to give out a sad gaze to everybody who would venture close. After a week's showing the circus withdrew, leaving Dreamland the task of supplying the hilarity for us.



Secretary of the Navy Edison pays a formal call on Admiral Block at Pearl Harbor, T. H. Photo—Tai Sing Loo.

After two and a half years as NCO in charge of the **MB, PEARL HARBOR** carpenter shop, Staff Sgt. Eugene Wood has put aside his apron and carpenter's pencil and sailed for the coast via the USS "Artie" for duty at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island Navy Yard.

During his tour of duty in Hawaii, Staff Sgt. Wood has demonstrated many times that he has ability and initiative in large quantities. He leaves behind many monuments to his industry.

Staff Sgt. Petrucky, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. is the new NCO in charge of the post carpenter shop, joining the command via the "Chaumont."

A party of 9 Marines from Pearl Harbor

Barracks left for San Diego, recently aboard the USS "Cimarron."

The sailing list included: Corporals Frank D. Keene, Samuel J. Perry, Henry I. Thomas, Thomas L. Slocum, George R. Truekey; Chief Cook E. C. Woodenock; PFC's James N. Webb, A. V. Speight and Guinn Wood.

The USS "New Mexico," arriving from Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., disembarked the following non-coms for the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor: Field Cook Harold J. Gates, Sgt. Harold F. Abbott, Sgt. Martin F. Fritz, Sgt. William L. Darling, Sgt. Albert B. Lamar and Sgt. George E. Spence.

Assistant Paymaster Major W. W. Davidson commences operations in brand new quarters, located in the recently completed barracks.

Major Davidson will be assisted by the following staff members: Chief Pay Clerk Edward J. Donnelly, Jr., Pay Master Sgt. Donald W. Swanson; PM Sgt. Levi J. Shambaugh; Cpl. C. J. Post, Jr.

The Commanding Officer of the **MARINE BARRACKS, NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA**, Lieutenant Colonel Louis W. Whaley, expects to leave on or about 5 June, 1940, for the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. All members of this command wish Colonel and Mrs. Whaley a whole-hearted, successful and pleasant tour of duty at their new station.

Corp. Henry G. Price is taking a furlough transfer to the Charleston Navy Yard; Pfc. Novack, Cravey and Girard are also taking furloughs and reporting in at Pensacola, Florida.

Sergeant and Mrs. John L. Shue are the proud parents of a new son born at this station.

Our new Sergeant Major, who is 1st Sgt. Harry Cohen, formerly of the Sea School Detachment, has this Headquarters well in hand.

The members of **BASE AIR DETACHMENT, BOURNE FIELD, ST. THOMAS**, bid farewell to Marine Gunner Lillie, who has left for the good old U. S. A. We join together in wishing Mr. Lillie luck at his new station.

We welcome two new pilots this month. 1st Lt. John D. Harshberger and 1st Lt. Lee C. Merrell, who are both from F. M. A. G., Quantico, Va. A pleasant tour of duty is wished the new pilots.

With the excitement of the bowling tournament just a memory, all sports fans turn their attention to baseball. We have a very promising team, under the capable direction of Lt. Bowker, the Post Athletic Officer. We regret to say our boys lost the opener, but we are sure they will make up for it and present Bourne Field with a champion team this season.

With the opening of the rifle range, all hands are looking forward to the extra "dough" they can earn, with a little effort. Due to the unusual amount of rainfall this month no one has fired for record as yet. So far the scores have been good and we expect a large number of experts and sharpshooters this year.

The Service Club has been redecorated and was reopened with a Saturday evening dance. Thanks are in order for Corp. Marinelli, the club president, and all whose combined efforts helped to make the club one of the exclusive amusement places of St. Thomas. The dance last week was a big success with most of the credit due PFC George "Fraggazzi" Cicala and the members of the dance committee for the palm decorations and the fine manner in which the dance was conducted. Pvt. Dietlien again offered the vocals, and won the title of the singing bus driver.

The short timers worries are over. They were deeply concerned about the delay in receiving their orders to proceed via SS "Catherine" to the homeland.

Promotions this month were: Kirk to Sgt., Duncan and Henderlight to Corporal, Tompkins to FM. Corp. and Shea to FMIC.

Nemo—The mascot of Bourne field met with an accident and went blind. It was decided the most humane action was to shoot him. Nemo has been the mascot and

companion of nearly every Marine who has served at St. Thomas.

Lieutenant Colonel Ray A. Robinson, Post Executive Officer of the **AMERICAN EMBASSY GUARD, PEIPING, CHINA**, has been transferred to the Marine Detachment in Tientsin where he will succeed Colonel William G. Hawthorne as Commanding Officer. Colonel Hawthorne was transferred to the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. Succeeding Lt. Col. Robinson as Post Executive Officer is Major Herman R. Anderson, who has been on Marine Corps Reserve duty in Spokane, Wash.

Rifle range season has opened with the first firing details already at the range.

Company B, under the command of Captain Paul Drake, won the annual All-Arms competition of this post and received the Ferguson Trophy. The competition was judged by three American civilians of Peiping.

StfSgt. Howard R. Parrett, Sgt. Michael H. Lawless, Sgt. Joseph J. Welkey, Corp. Peter P. Butz, and FMCorp. DeVaughn Pittman recently shipped over, and PhM2c Frank A. Bruce extended four years to continue his foreign shore service tour.

Pfc. Joe K. Marshall was awarded the individual small bore rifle trophy for 1940. In the inter-company and inter-post matches Marshall tied with Sgt. Tracy P. Mizelle for the honor. The winner was determined by the highest score in the off-hand position which gave the trophy to Pfc. Marshall.

Pfc. Merriam M. Garlington, who is Scoutmaster for a troop of Boy Scouts of the Peiping American School, accompanied his troop on an outing of several days to Peitaiho Beach on the Gulf of Chihli recently.

In April a review of the Guard was held in honor of Commander Harvey E. Overesch, departing U. S. Naval Attache. Also leaving recently was Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Counselor of the American Embassy, who went to Shanghai as Consul General. Mr. Lockhart upon his departure expressed his appreciation of the pleasant relations that have existed between the Marine Detachment and the Embassy throughout his tour of duty in Peiping.



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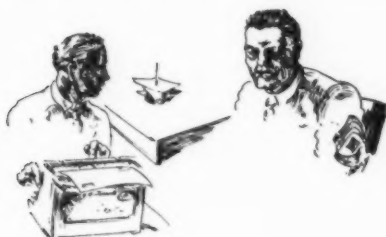
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President Roosevelt arrives at NAD, Balboa, Canal Zone.

BOOK REVIEWS

BY M.TECH-SGT. D. M. HYDE



THE REMINISCENCES OF A MARINE,
by Major General John A. Lejeune.
Dorrance & Company, Inc., Philadelphia.
\$4.00.

General Lejeune needs no introduction to the Marine Corps. He is known to all as the commander of the Second Division, A. E. F., and as Major General Commandant for almost a decade, from 1920 to 1929.

The present volume is a second printing, the original edition having been published in 1930. When first released General Lejeune's "The Reminiscences of a Marine" was widely acclaimed by both press and public. The following extract is taken from a review of the 1930 edition: "General Lejeune's life is just published. His retirement from the Marine Corps to take up new duties at the Virginia Military Institute, and the fact that the General himself wrote out every word of his story, have caused a slight delay which the interested reader will readily forgive. This famous leader, one of the most popular in the service, one of the ablest in the A. E. F., is well-nigh the last of the chief American commanders to prepare his memoirs.

"Of Acadian ancestry, he tells of his Louisiana boyhood, the Naval Academy, his first cruise, shipwreck at Samoa; then through Spanish-American War days to the Philippines, Panama, Vera Cruz. Giving the semi-official story of the Marines, General Lejeune vividly depicts Marbache, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont Ridge, the Meuse-Argonne, and the occupation of the Rhineland."

The story of General Lejeune's life is, in a great measure, a cross index of Marine Corps and Naval history from 1888 to 1929—a period of forty-one years. A particularly thrilling episode is the General's account of the hurricane and tidal wave and the tragic aftermath at Samoa in March, 1889. As one of the survivors of the wreck of the "Vandalia," General Lejeune's first hand story should be read by all who thrill to an heroic epic of the sea.

"The modesty of General Lejeune is such that among strangers he would never say he had been in France. But he is not above doing justice to the Second Division in print. To read his story of its behavior in action in the Belleau Woods, an old fighting ground before he took command, in the St. Mihiel sector, in the battle of Blanc Mont Ridge, and in the Meuse-Argonne is to recognize that he has a gift for graphic

narrative and can write about military operations without leading the reader into a maze and leaving him there bewildered, which is the wont of most of the war historians. General Lejeune was a religious soldier, like some of the great leaders in the Civil War. It was the spirit of Stonewall Jackson that this son of Louisiana displayed." (*New York Times Book Review*.)

This book should occupy an important place in anyone's library, and is recommended without reservation.

D. M. H.

WAY O' THE WEST, by Ney N. Geer.
Lee Furman, Inc., New York, N. Y.
\$2.00.

A hard hitting, hard riding story of the American West. Plenty of shooting, grasping villains, and fair damsels in distress. The hero performs in the best traditions of the West, and all ends happily.

Recommended for those who like "Westerns."

D. M. H.

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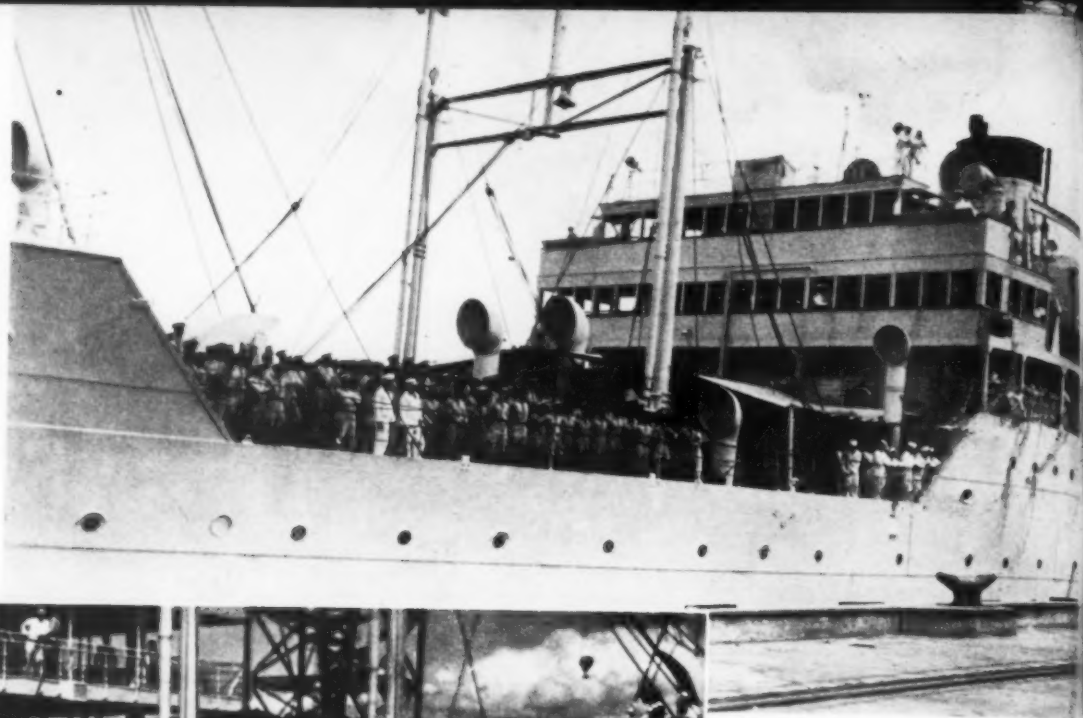
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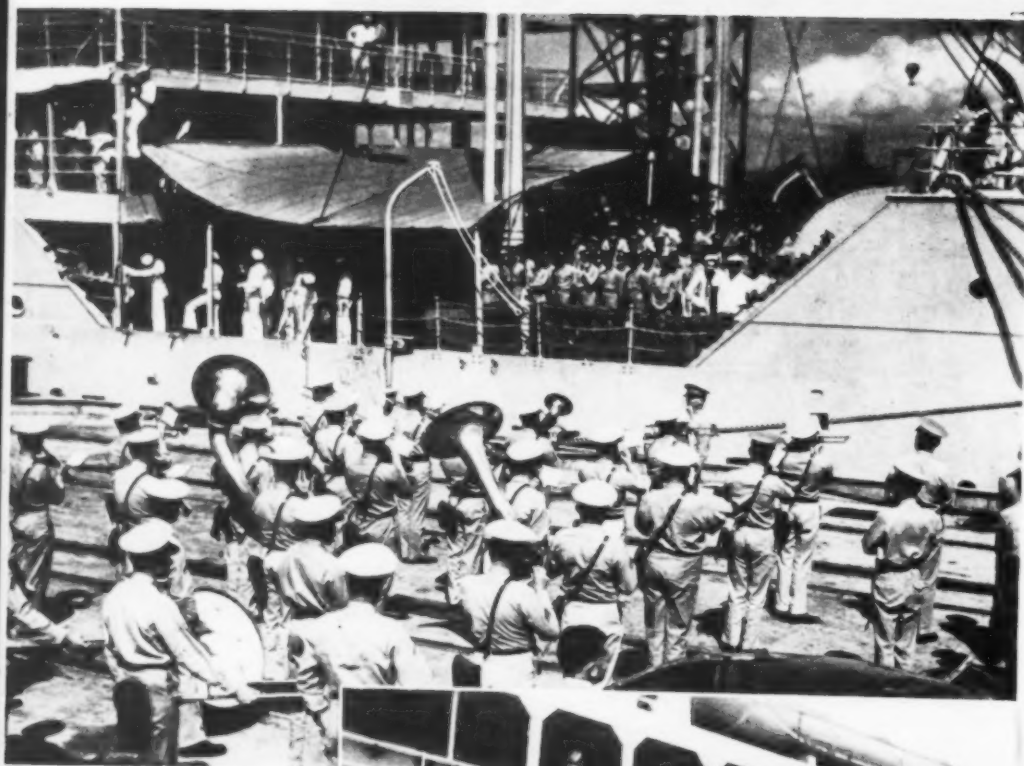
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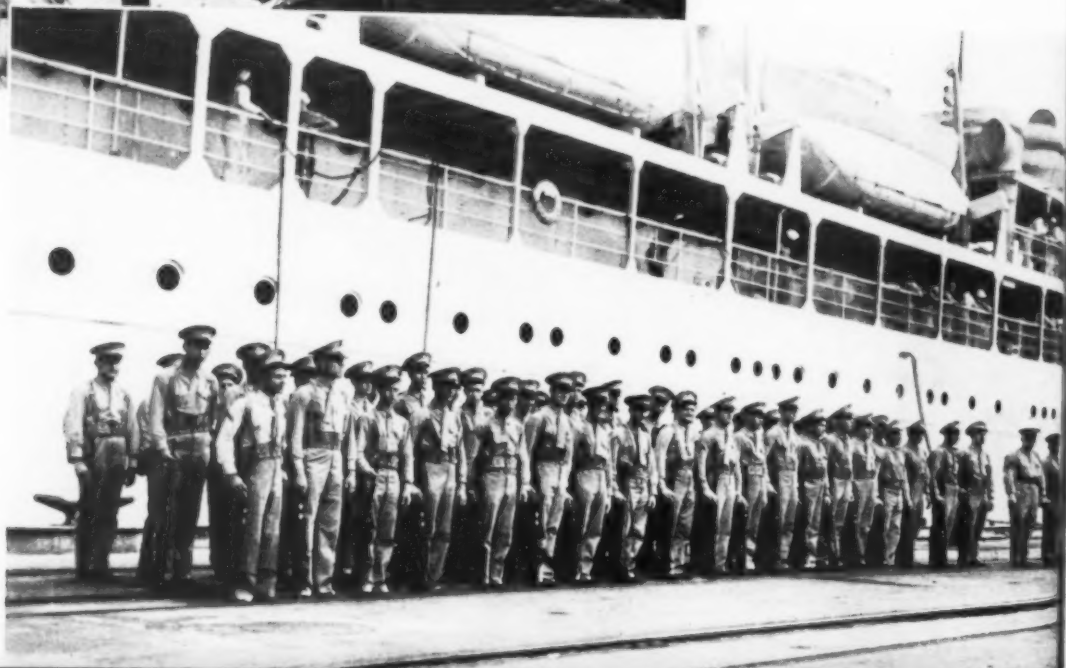


Above: The USS Chaumont docks 740 men and 31 officers of the 3rd Defense Battalion.



Left: "Aloha Oe" to the newcomers by the Pearl Harbor Marine Band.

Right: The galley crew are "first ashore."



Defense Battalions

On May 7, the navy transport "Chamont," threading her way through a harbor crowded with ships of the fleet ended a 6700 mile voyage from Charleston, S. C., to Hawaii, with the **THIRD BASE DEFENSE BATTALION**, United States Marines.

The battalion, recently organized at Parris Island, consists of 740 enlisted men and 31 officers, commanded by Lt. Col. Robert H. Pepper. This battalion, equipped with five inch artillery, anti-aircraft guns and other late model weapons, brings Hawaii's Marine strength to more than 1400 exclusive of units aboard ships of the Hawaiian Detachment.

Colonel Robert L. Denig, commanding Pearl Harbor Marine Barracks, was on hand with the band to greet the arriving members of his ever-growing command. Accompanied by Colonel Thomas E. Bourke, Executive Officer, Marine Barracks, he was first to board the "Chamont" and as the band played the heart-stirring "Aloha Oe" and other songs of the islands, he presented flower leis to the newcomers in a truly Hawaiian welcome.

Trucks to transport the new arrivals to their recently completed \$400,000 quarters in the Marine Corps Area, lined the dock and by noon—in typical Leatherneck parlance—"the Marines had landed and had the situation well in hand." The situation in this case being "chow" served in the mess hall of the new buildings.

The battalion is one of four new defense battalions organized by the Marine Corps.

It is believed that units from the Third Base Defense Battalion will eventually be assigned to the Kaneohe (Oahu) air station and air bases now under construction at Midway, Johnston and Palmyra.

Officers arriving with the contingent included:

Lt. Col. Pepper, commanding; Maj. Harold C. Roberts, executive; Captains Edward T. Peters, Samuel G. Taxis, Kenneth W. Benner, and Chandler W. Johnson.

First Lts. Erma A. Wright, James G. Bishop, Jr., Louie C. Reinberg, Stuart W. Charlesworth, Donald J. Decker, Thomas C. Moore, Jr., William S. McCormick, James S. O'Halloran, Peter J. Speckman, David W. Stonecliffe, Howard G. Kirgis, Merlyn D. Homes, Harry O. Smith, Jr., Charles J. Seibert, II, Ronald K. Miller and John H. Gill.

Second Lts. John A. Williamson, Francis W. Benson, Harry F. Noyes, Jr., Arnold D. Swartz, Wallace B. Stanford, Richard P. Rice and Marine Gunner Lawrence E. Brown.

Medical officers are Lt. Cmdr. Julian Love, Lts. (jg) Ralph W. Geise and William Franklin.

Capt. Alfred R. Peffley is under orders to join the battalion from San Diego.

At the time of this writing the 5" **ARTILLERY, FIRST DEFENSE BATTALION**, is still a small outfit, hence activity during the past month has been centered primarily on preparations for firing the Rifle Range at La Jolla, Calif. After preliminary "snapping in" and firing of the .22 caliber here at the Base, the first detail has already left for the Range, to be fol-

lowed in the near future by the remainder of the organization. All are looking forward with high hopes of landing in "The Money." Meanwhile we are left in the throes of a tour of Base guard and police duty.

The Communication Personnel have reaped the majority of our promotions this month, with a Corporal and two Pfes.; Corporal Leslie Fuller and Pfes. James Hall and Robert George. The Communication Beer Party at the beginning of the month helped these lads to celebrate. Congratulations to them, and to our two new line Corporals, Walter Cotton and Otto Davidson.

We have recently lost Corporal Beekley and Pfes. Lee and Olberg due to their decision to have a try at the outside world upon expiration of enlistment, but all have shipped into the Reserve, so we may see them back again sooner than they think. Charlie Olberg, as most of those at San Diego last fall will remember, was one of Major Hall's first-string fullbacks on the undefeated San Diego Marines team. Rumor has it that he may show up next season with the Los Angeles professionals.

The Welcome sign has been rolled out to greet our new additions, Sergeants "Pete" Kosovich from the USS "Arizona" and Joe M. Stowe from the USS "Boise"; and Pfc. Mat Ewert from the USS "Indianapolis."

This writing finds **BATTERY "I" 4TH DEFENSE BATTALION**, in the midst of firing the .30 cal. machine gun on the record course. To date twenty three men have fired for record, and all of the twenty three finished as qualified gunners. Congratulations are in order for PFC Schwarz who pulled down a 368 for expert. We hope, however, to be able to congratulate many more experts and first class gunners before the record firing draws to a close. The goal of this Battery is to top the 97% qualification mark of Battery "I" 3rd Def. BN, FMF.

We are happy to welcome back to our midst 2nd Lt. J. D. Mattox, lost to this Battery for the better part of a month due to illness. It is also rumored around the camp that he is due to take a walk to the Altar.

We miss the grins of Corp. Morris "Abe" Shenker, lost to us by way of transfer. But the "welcome" sign is out to Pvts. Woods, Wright and Young who recently joined this Battery. Judging from their hair cuts we jump to the hasty conclusions that they were transferred from Parris Island training center.

This may be a little out of our line, but before signing off we want to congratulate "H" Battery on the splendid manner in which they set a new record with the .50 cal. Nice going boys.

Watch for us next month for more news from the .30 cal. boys.

BATTERY H, 4th DEFENSE BATTALION, at the time of this writing, is engaged in record firing with .30 and .50 caliber machine guns. The first twenty-four gunners have completed their firing successfully, and we are happy to announce that we shattered Battery "H", 3rd Defense's record. The best of luck is wished to the remaining twenty-four gunners, and we hope that they will keep up the excellent record of the first group.

On Memorial Day, a barbecue dinner will be held on the beach here at Hilton Head. Dependents of officers and enlisted men are invited. Racing, boxing, cracker eating contests and a regular Field Day are the order of the day. A good time is expected by all. The sand beach on the island affords wonderful swimming.

Where there's good news, there is also bad news, and we are no exception. "H" Battery's faithful mascot, Fritz, a beautiful German Police Dog, met an untimely end this morning when he was accidentally struck by a truck. His loss is greatly felt by the Battery, and he certainly will be missed by the entire Battalion.



Inspection—Bourne Field, Virgin Islands.

The MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The month of June and all thoughts on the subject of annual field training, and the **2ND BATTALION** goes back to Wakefield again for another 15 days. The dates are 7-21 July and once again we will be under the watchful eyes of the Marine rifle range detachment which spends the summer at Wakefield, Building 33, Navy Yard, is a beehive of excitement the past few drill nights with the various companies getting out summer training equipment, bleaching leggings and packs and marking blankets.

Congratulations are in order this month to the following who received promotions during the month of May: Capt. Arthur L. Andrews, CO of "C" Co., who was promoted to that rank from 1st Lieut; Sgt. L. H. Morris, "A" Co., to that rank from Corp; Fitzpatrick, Joseph F., from PFC to Corp; Pvt. Colson, Irving F., Gallant, Albert J., Hutchinson, E. B., Jr., and Kilham, R. T., all of "A" Co., to PFC.

Discharged during the month were the following: Pvt. Sansome, N. A., "C" Co., who enlisted in the regular Marine Corps and is now sojourning at Parris Island, S. C., Corp. John H. McQueeney, "A" Co., discharged and reenlisted; Sgt. Nickels, of "B" Co., Portland, Maine, discharged on 4 June, along with Private Brackett as of the same date.

Joining the 2nd Battalion during the past month were the following to whom all hands wish a long and pleasant stay with us: 2nd Lt. James F. Sherman from 1st Reserve District and assigned to "C" Co., 2nd Lt. Earl E. Demers, USMCR (V), who is associated for training with us, also from 1st Reserve District; Pvt. Foley, Robert P., Hq Co., McIver, James C., "C" Co., Moynihan, Lewis S., "B" Co., Edmonds, Arthur A., "A" Co., Vencick, James R., "A" Co., Ingerson, Howard R., "B" Co., Jordan, Earl R., Jr., "B" Co., Adams, Richard C., "B" Co., Bushwick, Joseph, "C" Co. Also Sgt. Walter A. Bushway, USMCR (V), associated for drills and training from 1st Reserve District.

Master Gy-Sgt. John F. Blakely was a visitor to the armory recently on his inspection tour of Reserve rifles and pistols. Also visiting us were Major Hankins and Chief Marine Gunner Crowe, USMC to make arrangements for Reserve firing at the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, this summer and fall.

COMPANY D, 1ST BATTALION. Yonkers, N. Y., has just completed a month of extensive training and is now ready for Lakehurst and annual qualification. We spent our Sundays on the range at Camp Smith and also on the Ramapo Range. Since these turnouts were entirely voluntary, and all expenses had to be paid by the men, it was a fine show of spirit.

Congratulations are in order for Sgt. Fowler upon his completion of the Basic Course. Many a Non-com cast him an envious glance as he was presented his sheepskin.

At the time of the writing of this article, the **TENTH BATTALION**, New Orleans, is in the last stages of preparation for the annual encampment at Parris Island, June 16-30. At the time of its publication, however, the battalion will probably be in the last stages of recuperation from the camp period. Word of the camp itself and amusing incidents taking place there will be reserved for a later date.

On Tuesday, the battalion had its annual spring boat ride aboard the Steamer "President," with everyone cooperating to make the event again a big success. Another event which has cast its rising shadow on the New Orleans social scene is the institution in New Orleans of an Army-Navy Club annual ball, a party which was planned and executed largely through the able direction of our own battalion commander, Lt. Col. A. A. Watters. Local papers reported the ball as one of the outstanding successes of the social season, which indeed it was.

On a recent Sunday, the more ambitious non-coms of the battalion, which includes about every non-com in the outfit, took off for Slidell, Louisiana, about 60 miles out

THANK YOU, TENTH

In addition to your excellent monthly broadcast, your 16 subscriptions are appreciated.

of New Orleans, for the purpose of entering into different phases of combat problems. Under the direction and planning of Plt. Sgt. Gilbert Morton, the Marines landed and soon had the situation well in hand, experiencing only one casualty when Pvt. Wade Trepagnier mistook Pvt. Robert Fleming's car for a golf ball, and teed off. The final assault, and the one which was easily the most successful, ended with the chow wagon being taken by surprise and the cooks being driven to shelter.

A final important spring event in which the battalion took part was the annual opening of the City Park in New Orleans, an affair in which the Tenth Battalion always seems to carry off the honors. With each military unit in the area putting on a show of some sort, the Tenth went through a complete battalion parade under the new drill regulations; and let me tell you, every old Marine who witnessed it was so impressed that he almost wanted to join up again.

In closing, the writer informs the world that the Tenth Battalion is going to make one of the most enviable records made at any camp anywhere by any Reserve battalion. With every man doing his share, the entire battalion completed their

30 rifle firing during the year, on odd Sundays, so we can use that extra week in camp for other beneficial purposes. What's more, those extra Saturdays of drill during the spring have put the men on edge. So when you read this, look up the June 1940 record of the Tenth Battalion at camp!

The **13TH BATTALION**, Los Angeles, California, is getting some first class recruiting competition from the new artillery battalion of the MCR now being organized in Los Angeles. Three of the battalion's officers, Major Flynn, Lt. Morgan and Lt. Jackson, have just returned from several days' active duty at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California, where they participated in maneuvers with the FMF. The battalion now has a new executive officer in the person of Major Horace W. Card, who was recently appointed to that rank.

While **COMPANY A**, of Santa Monica, is sorry to lose the services of its skipper, Capt. William F. Whitaker, we are all glad to see the Captain realize his ambition of many years' standing to be again associated with the regular Marine Corps. A welcome addition to Co. "A" is Lieut. Robert K. Crist, who has just been transferred in the company from the Volunteer Reserve.

Corporal Patrick and Private Jorgensen of **COMPANY B**, Pasadena, who have been authorized to attend the Western Platoon Leaders' Class this summer, will have their work cut out for them if they carry on the record made by former Company "B" members in the PLC. Two Co. "B" men have been commissioned in the regular Marine Corps via the PLC, Lieut. Burkhardt in 1938 and Lieut. Nihart in 1940.

Under the eyes of many ranking officers and local dignitaries, **COMPANY C**, of Burbank, donned its best uniform and demonstrated that a MCR unit can take its place among the best of military organizations. Among those in the reviewing party were: George Achard, Consul for France; Frank Tillson, Mayor of Burbank; Lt. Col. Victor F. Blesdale, USMC; Major George D. Hamilton, USMC; Major W. S. Van Dyke, USMCR; and Major John J. Flynn, USMCR, commanding officer of the 13th Battalion. All newcomers to the company were well initiated when the entire company turned out for a party at State Beach. Enlisted too late to attend the party were: Harold N. English and Paul W. Wentz.

With the capable hands of Lieut. Laun M. Reis, the new skipper, at the helm, **COMPANY D**, of Inglewood, is maintaining the high degree of efficiency attained under the command of Major Horace W. Card. Men of the company are voluntarily turning out an extra evening each week in order to get all equipment in top notch shape for the coming annual encampment. The discharge of Sgt. Hawkins, and the resulting vacancy in that rank, has inspired keen competition among the Corporals of the company for that extra stripe.

Forty-nine officers and enlisted men of the **EIGHTEENTH BATTALION**, St. Paul, Minnesota, had qualified on the small bore range up to June 1, 1940, according to Captain John O. Holmes, range officer.

Preliminary to Camp Perry, Ohio, the officers and leading NCOs. of the unit have been actively engaged in .30 cal. rifle practice at the Minnesota National Guard Range, Camp Ripley, situated approximately one hundred twenty miles from the Twin Cities. On Sunday, May 26th, the first group qualified two experts, four sharpshooters, six marksmen and four were unqualified. Firing conditions were at their worst, however, and a cold, driving rain swept the range all day long. The enthusiasm shown by the men in general should prove that the battalion will be well represented with qualified coaches when they encamp for active duty in July. Another group will trek to Camp Ripley on Sunday, June 9th.

The battalion will move from quarters in St. Thomas College to Ramsey Hall, in the St. Paul Auditorium. St. Thomas officials have been most generous and helpful at all times, but due to the more adequate space, accessibility—the location of the Auditorium being centered in downtown St. Paul—it is felt that the new home will be much the better for all concerned.

1st Sgt. Sievers and Corp. Berda were recommended as candidates for the Marine Corps Reserve Rifle Team and will entrain in the near future for Wakefield, Mass., with the hope of surviving eliminations there. Sievers was a candidate for the team last year.

By the time these lines appear in print, the **15th BATTALION**, Galveston, trip to California will have come and gone, and will again be a dream. Or should I say memory! Through arrangements made by Second Lt. Fuhrhop, we have seen a special Picture Show of some of the sights we will see en route to camp.

Our new Inspector-Instructor, Lt. Col. Holmes, gave us a very interesting lecture on Combat principles. Now we are all set to win whatever kind of problem-war it may be that we will get in Camp.

Our Battalion has been taking quite a part in recent patriotic ceremonies, being called upon to furnish a Color Guard in "Americanism Week" ceremonies; also when 23 aliens took their oaths of Citizenship, when a class of 50 was initiated to the Knights of Columbus. In fact, the occasions are becoming so numerous that we are beginning to lose track of them.

Our Battalion Commander has just returned from Washington where he was sent by the City Fathers in connection with obtaining proper military protection for this district, which is so rich in oil wells, in addition to being a strategic seaport. It seems that his mission obtained the desired results and so you'll be hearing more of Galveston as time goes on.

We are proud to report that our small-bore qualifications have been completed, and extra proud to report that we have a bumper crop of experts and sharpshooters.

We have been favored with "Sea-Bags" for our California trips. This makes the first time some of our boys saw one, and they wanted to know if they are something to "hide in." But after experimenting and seeing for themselves how many things those bags will store, they have a happy smile of satisfaction.

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Pilots of **MARINE RESERVE SCOUTING SQUADRON TWO** contributed thrills—and no doubt a few stiff necks—to opening day patrons at the great New York World's Fair with precise exhibitions of tactical flying. A nine plane formation of SEC-4s took part in the official opening ceremonies, also graced by the presence of several Navy blimps from Lakehurst, then repeated later in the day with an exclusive performance. Both flights were led by Lt-Col. S. A. McClellan, commanding. Seen from the air by day, the fair is spectacular; by night, in its dress of lighted pastel colors, it's enough to check the breath of the most hard-boiled.

First of several applicants from the ranks for flight training, Pfc. F. M. Rauschenbach has already completed elimination training at the base. Next in line is Cpl. Gilbert A. (Chubby) Heun, who recently obtained the required college credits and is slated to join the August class.

DETACHMENTS

(Continued from page 47)

Ludwig, Frisch and Private First Class Bishop.

Guess that's all for now so will be back next month with a little dope from Fort Lafayette and if possible the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

An enjoyable time was had by all who attended the dance given by the Marines at the **NAVAL MINE DEPOT**, Yorktown, Va. What could be sweeter than a dance in May, when the evening is cool, the music fine and the girls friendly. That was the situation as it existed and the Marines took every advantage of it. Beer and sandwiches were served adding much to the enjoyment of the guests. The committees under the direction of Sergeant Harry W. Ritter, Sergeant Harvey P. Andrews and Corporal Charles F. Beck, took charge of the preparation and planning. The fine manner in which the dance was conducted showed that its direction had been placed in capable hands. We wish to express our sincere appreciation to these three men and the committees which helped them. The job was well done.

We are busy "snapping in" for the range at the present time. Our first detail has already left for Quantico for rifle requalification. The fellows are all optimistic about the possibilities of shooting in the money, however, it remains to be seen what will happen on record day.

Our major outside activity is swimming. The Yorktown Beach is as fine as one could want. It also has an added attraction, some fine examples of femininity.

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The Stamp Corner

CHARLES W. INGLEE

NOTE: All correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to the Stamp Editor, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Please enclose return postage if a reply is necessary.

Summer time again! As in the past, some collectors will, with the advent of warm weather, lay aside their albums and devote time and effort to keeping cool. However, more and more collectors are coming to disregard this time-honored practice, and continue their collecting on a year-round basis.

Probably no really valid reasons have been advanced in favor of a suspension of stamp-collecting activities during the summer months. There is, of course, the slight danger of damaging mint stamps when handling them with perspiration-covered hands, but this can be avoided by using stamp tongs.

Vacation trips generally do not permit the carrying of a large amount of baggage, including stamp albums, but such trips are usually of short duration.

Even the Post Office Department seems to realize that many collectors do not call a halt to activities. Last summer, the POD issued one new stamp. This summer, two stamps have definitely been announced for release this month, while a third is tentatively scheduled for release in August.

Then, in September, the Famous Americans series resumes with the five stamps in the Artists' Group, after which the five stamps honoring inventors will be released.

Many foreign countries have also scheduled new issues for this summer. Whether the reason is that additional revenues are necessary or that collectors have been insistent is not known, but more new foreign stamps will be issued this summer than have been released in past summers.

From time to time, this column has emphasized that it can not attempt to take the place of any of the many fine philatelic journals published to aid collectors. The purpose of the column is merely to supplement those journals or to bring forth details that might be of special interest to readers of THE LEATHERNECK.

Readers of this column who have been intending to subscribe to a stamp journal will find the summer months presenting many special offers. A number of philatelic journals offer reduced subscription rates at this time, some of them being as low as 25¢ per year for a weekly paper.

The editor of this column will be pleased to send any reader a list of stamp newspapers and magazines, together with the cost of subscriptions at this time.

Stamp exchange clubs and philatelic societies generally slow down their activities during the hot summer months. THE LEATHERNECK Stamp Exchange Club will probably be no exception.

However, because some members suspend trading, it would seem that such a time is advantageous to those who continue to exchange. There should be less demand made for desirable items—stamps or covers—and those who make any sort of offer for them may find their offers are accepted on their own terms.

Besides THE LEATHERNECK Stamp Exchange Club in which membership is free to all readers of this magazine, there are two other groups that should prove of interest to collectors with service connections. One of these has been mentioned previously in this column—the American Stamp Association headed by former-marine H. J. Randles. Membership dues are



75¢ per year, for which a member receives a weekly stamp journal, a monthly news digest, and is permitted to partake in the sales and exchange features of the Association.

The other group is the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. This group deals almost exclusively with covers. Its membership is world-wide, and almost every navy mail clerk in the U. S. fleet is a regular or associate member.

Dues in this society are \$1.00 per year. Membership privileges include the society's own monthly magazine, a membership roster of almost 2,000 names and addresses with which exchange arrangements may be made, reduced prices on cacheted covers, and a sales department through which members may purchase covers or dispose of extra covers at desirable prices.

The editor of this column will be pleased to sponsor for membership in either of these groups any reader of this column. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for details.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

Stamps:

July 3—Statehood Stamp for Idaho.
July 10—Statehood Stamp for Wyoming.
August (Tentative)—Coronado Stamp commemorating the exploration of the Southwest.

First Flights:

FAM-20-U.S.A. to Alaska and return. This flight is expected to take place within a few days.

U. S. A. to New Zealand—This flight has been pending since last fall. It may begin any time this summer.

Collectors who desire to have covers transported on either of the above flights should consult their postmasters or navy mail clerks for details. Domestic air mail rates apply on the Alaska flight, while various rates apply on the New Zealand flight.

This column has received a number of requests for information regarding the total first-day covers serviced with various stamps of the Famous Americans series.

Figures on the five groups already released are given below, with the exception of the 10¢ Nevin stamp of the Composers' Group.

Authors

1c Irving	170,969
2c Cooper	154,836
3c Emerson	185,148
5c Alcott	134,325
10c Clemens	150,492

Poets

1c Longfellow	160,508
2c Whittier	148,423
3c Lowell	148,735
5c Whitman	134,185
10c Riley	131,760

Educators

1c Mann	186,854
2c Hopkins	140,286
3c Eliot	155,708
5c Willard	140,483
10c Washington	163,507

Scientists

1c Audubon	144,123
2c Long	158,128
3c Burbank	147,033
5c Reed	154,464
10c Addams	132,375

Composers

1c Foster	183,461
2c Sousa	131,422
3c Herbert	168,200
5c McDowell	135,155

From the foregoing figures, one can see that even though local pride in some of the issues jumped the number of covers to more than 180,000 in several instances, the number of complete sets of covers can not be greater than the lowest number for any one stamp. This is the Sousa stamp which serviced 131,422 covers.

Owners of the extra covers may some day try to complete the series. When they do so they are likely to find that the "Sousa covers" will cost more than many of the others. Readers of this column who obtained extra covers because Sousa was once a Marine are cautioned to check market prices closely before disposing of such covers.

THE LEATHERNECK

Marine Corps Institute News

AVIATION COURSES

1. MRI—Aviation Engines.
1. MTC—Airplane Maintenance.
2. MTB—Aviation Mechanics.
3. MBC—Air Pilots.
3. MBB—Aviators.
4. MTD—Fundamentals of Aeronautical Engineering.

Note that each course is assigned a number. The completion of a lower numbered course is a prerequisite to any course bearing a higher number. Certain courses have equal numbers, in which case only one of the lower numbered groups is required. The student performs no duplicate work since he is not required to resubmit a lesson in a new course on which he has received a passing grade in a course previously studied.

SPECIAL NOTE

In order to complete the Aviation Mechanics (MTB) course described below, a student must necessarily complete all subject material contained in both the Airplane Maintenance (MTC) and the Aviation Engines (MRI) courses. In view of this fact, the Marine Corps Institute requires as a prerequisite to enrollment in the Aviation Mechanics (MTB) course that the student be a graduate of one of the following courses: Aviation Engines (MRI) or the Airplane Maintenance (MTC) course.

Prerequisite for enrollment in the Aviator's (MBB) course or Aeronautical Engineering (MTD) course is that the student complete one of the following courses: Aviation Engines (MRI), Airplane Maintenance (MTC), Aviation Mechanics (MTB), Aviator's (MBB) or the Air Pilot's (MBC) Course.

Since the completion of these courses in the order recommended entails no additional work on the part of the student, it is doubly to his advantage to do so as he is entitled to a diploma for the successful completion of each course.

The Aviation Engines Course covers the theory of internal-combustion engines; shows the application of such engines to heavier-than-air craft; supplies instruction in the electrical principles underlying the use of ignition apparatus; shows and explains the construction and operation of various types of aviation engines. It also treats of the management and maintenance of aviation engines.

The Aviation Mechanic's Course covers the theory of internal-combustion engines, the application of such engines to heavier-than-air craft, the engine accessories, principles of electricity applied in electric ignition, ignition apparatus, explains the construction and operation of engines, their management and maintenance. It also covers the different forms of airplanes, their construction, the materials used in their construction, the processes by which parts are made, the forms of details and the maintenance of airplanes.

The Airplane Maintenance Course covers the different forms of airplanes, their construction, the materials used in their construction, processes used in their manufacture, the forms of various parts, and the maintenance of the planes.

The Aviator's Course is intended only for persons with a good knowledge of aviation engines and airplanes. It covers instruction needed to assist such men in making preparation for a pilot's rating. Persons without a thorough knowledge of engines and planes should enroll in the Air Pilot's Course.

The Air Pilot's Course includes all the instructions given in Aviation Mechanic's and Aviator's Courses, and is intended for young men who desire to become aviators, but who do not have the necessary knowledge of aviation engines and airplanes.

Fundamentals of Aeronautical Engineering (MTD)—Aeronautical engineering is at present too difficult to be taught successfully other than in technical colleges. But many of the fundamentals can be learned by studying the following selected list of subjects. Persons employed, or ambitious to be employed, in the engineering departments of plants that manufacture air craft can qualify for advancement by studying this course.

SUBJECTS

Fundamentals of Aeronautical Engineering (MTD)

Arithmetic (1975-6-7-8-9-80) 6 lessons.
Elements of Algebra (4073 A-D) 4 lessons.
Logarithms (5254) 1 lesson.
Geometry (778 A-B) 2 lessons.
Geometrical Drawing (2923) 6 lessons.
Elements of Projection Drawing (2924) 4 lessons.
Plane Trigonometry (779 A-B) with (779X).
Trigonometric Tables, no lesson.

Rudiments of Analytic Geometry (920).
The Slide Rule (5364) (optional).
Mechanical Drawing (1946) 7 lessons.
Drawings for Welded Parts (2921) 3 lessons (optional).
Elementary Mechanics (2532 A-D) 4 lessons.
Materials of Structural Engineering (3063 A) Part 1 only.
Principles of Structural Design (4075).
Structural Tables (2763) no lessons.
Design of Beams (2759 A-B) 2 lessons.
Design of Columns (2760).
Loads in Buildings (2766).
Graphical Analysis of Stresses (656 A-B) 2 lessons.
Design of Roof Trusses (3406 A-B) 2 lessons.
Beams and Girders, Part 3 (650 C).
Wind Bracing (4068).
Heat (2877).
Combustion and Fuels (3135).
Principles of the Internal Combustion Engine (3136).
Aviation Engines (5163 A-C) 3 lessons.
Aviation Engine Carburetors (5164).
Elementary Principles of Electricity (3147).
Aviation-Engine Ignition (5165).
Aviation-Engine Accessories (2523).
Aviation-Engine Lubrication, Fuel and Cooling Systems (5167).
Aviation-Engine Operation and Maintenance (5168).
The Airplane and Its Parts, Part 1 (5310A).
The Airplane and Its Parts, Part 2 (5310B).
Elementary Aeronautical Engineering (5311).
Woodworking Tools (5312).
Metalworking Tools (5313).
Aircraft Woodwork (5314).
Aircraft Metalwork, Part 1 (5315A).
Aircraft Metalwork, Part 2 (5315B).
Protection of Airplane Parts (5316).
Covering and Doping of Airplane Surfaces (5317).
Airplane Instruments and Accessories, Part 1 (5318A).
Airplane Instruments and Accessories, Part 2 (5318B).
Airplane Assembly and Rigging (5319).
Airplane Handling and Maintenance (5320).
Elementary Aerodynamics (3125).
Structural Details of Airplanes, Part 1 (3127A).
Structural Details of Airplanes, Part 2 (3127B).
Link Mechanisms (2445).
Gearing (2446).
Gear Trains and Cams (2447).
The 84 lessons can be completed by the average student in about 1,550 hours.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Please send me information regarding the courses included in the group before which I have marked an X:

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> French and Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> Naval Academy Prep. | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Lt.'s Prep. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Conditioning | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade School | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Shop Practice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Engines | <input type="checkbox"/> High School | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing and Heating | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automobile | <input type="checkbox"/> Drafting | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Warrant Officer's Prep. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> English | | | |

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★ Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the subject *before* which I have marked X: ★

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUBJECTS

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Brakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit Growing | <input type="checkbox"/> Heating | <input type="checkbox"/> Mine Foreman | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Conditioning and Cooling | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Drafting | <input type="checkbox"/> Building Estimating | <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Treatment of Metals | <input type="checkbox"/> Highway Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Patternmaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Fitting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Electric Technician | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> House Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Machinist | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing | <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Farming | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Automobile Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting and Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Management of Inventions | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Works Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> R. R. Locomotives | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Drafting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge and Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacture of Pulp Paper | <input type="checkbox"/> R. R. Section Foreman | <input type="checkbox"/> R. R. Signaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boilermaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Electric Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foremanship | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Boilers | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Drafting | <input type="checkbox"/> Toolmaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation | <input type="checkbox"/> Welding, Electric and Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Work |
| | | | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden Manufacturing |

BUSINESS SUBJECTS

- | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting | <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising | <input type="checkbox"/> Cartooning | <input type="checkbox"/> C. P. Accounting | <input type="checkbox"/> First Year College Subjects | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrating | <input type="checkbox"/> Salesmanship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping | <input type="checkbox"/> Business Correspondence | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Service | <input type="checkbox"/> College Preparatory | <input type="checkbox"/> Foremanship | <input type="checkbox"/> Lettering Show Cards | <input type="checkbox"/> Secretarial Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Cost Accounting | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade School Subjects | <input type="checkbox"/> High School Subjects | <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> Managing Men at Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Signs |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> House Dressmaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Dressmaking and Designing | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Postal Clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenography and Typing |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Tea Room and Cafeteria Management, Catering | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Management |

DOMESTIC SCIENCE SUBJECTS

- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Dressmaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Foods and Cookery |
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THE GAZETTE

Total Strength Marine Corps on April 30	26,489
COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT —April 30	1,410
Separations during May	2
	1,408
Appointments during May	1
	1,409
Total Strength on May 31 (Comm. and Warr.)	1,409
ENLISTED —Total Strength on April 31	25,109
Separations during May	520
	24,589
Joinings during May	539
	25,148
Total Strength on May 31	25,148
Total Strength Marine Corps on May 31	26,557



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS COMMISSIONED

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, The Major General Commandant.
Brig. Gen. Edward A. Ostermann, The Adjutant and Inspector.
Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, The Quartermaster.
Brig. Gen. Russell B. Putnam, The Paymaster.

Officers last commissioned in the grades indicated:

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur.
Brig. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift.
Col. Leo D. Hermle.
Lt. Col. Merritt A. Edson.
Major Harold D. Harris.
Captain Floyd B. Parks.
1st Lt. George D. Rich.

Officers last to make numbers in grades indicated:

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur.
Brig. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift.
Col. Leo D. Hermle.
Lt. Col. Merritt A. Edson.
Major Martin S. Rahiser.
Captain John E. Weber.
1st Lt. George D. Rich.

MARINE CORPS CHANGES

Lt. Col. Ery M. Spencer, about 6 June, 1940, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MCB, San Diego, Calif., for duty as Base Quartermaster.

Lt. Col. Maurice C. Gregory, about 15 July, 1940, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., to Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa., for duty as Depot Quartermaster.

Major Lyman G. Miller, about 15 June, 1940, detached Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Major Carl W. Meigs, orders 2 May, 1940, modified to detach MB, NYd, Phila., Pa., on or about 1 June, 1940, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Major Erwin Mehlinger, about 29 May, 1940, detached Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. Martin S. Rahiser, about 28 May, 1940, detached 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

Capt. Jaime Sabater, about 1 July, 1940, detached MD USS "Charleston" to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. James W. Crowther, about 23 May, 1940, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Lee C. Merrell, Jr., detached 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to Base Air Det., FMF, Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I., via SS "Camo", sailing New York, 16 May.

1st Lt. Maynard M. Nohrden, detached 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, NAS, San Juan, P. R., via USAT "American Legion", sailing New York, 22 May.

Ch. Mar. Gun. Robert E. McCook, about 15 June, 1940, detached Depot of Supplies,

Phila., Pa., to MB, NYd, Pearl Harbor, T. H., via SS "Matsonia", sailing San Francisco, Calif., 25 July.

Ch. QM. Clk. Burns D. Goodwin, on 20 June, 1940, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

Ch. QM. Clk. Walter E. Yaecker, on 1 June, 1940, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Mar. Gun. Walter E. Anderson, appointed a Marine Gunner in Marine Corps and assigned to duty with the 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

Mar. Gun. Ray A. Trevelyan, orders dated 10 April, 1940, detaching MB, Parris Island, S. C., to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., revoked.

Pay Clk. Robert H. J. McKay, on 10 May, 1940, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

The following named officers were promoted to the grades indicated, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on 8 May, 1940, with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Lt. Col. George T. Hall—1 April, 1940, No. 2.

Lt. Col. Howard N. Stent—1 April, 1940, No. 4.

Major Perry K. Smith—14 August, 1939, No. 19.

Major Walter I. Jordan—1 Nov., 1939, No. 2.

Ch. QM. Clk. Andy C. Ramsey—6 April, 1940.

1st Lt. George T. Wogan, MCR., on or about 15 May, 1940, detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., ordered home and relieved from active duty.

2d Lt. George B. Thomas, MCR., detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lt. George H. Ford, MCR., detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lt. Claude S. Sanders, Jr., MCR., detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lt. John B. Guggisberg, MCR., detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., and ordered home for retirement.

Col. Joseph A. Russell, about 20 July, 1940, detached MB, NYd, Charleston, S. C., to Southern Recruiting Div., New Orleans, La.

Col. Harold L. Parsons, about 14 June, 1940, detached Headquarters Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to MB, NYd, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Col. John M. Tildsley, on 1 June, 1940, detached Recruiting Dist., Macon, Ga., to NEB, MB, Wash., D. C.

Major Robert S. Pendleton, Refd., assigned to active duty at Recruiting Dist., Macon, Ga.

Major Chester L. Fordney, MCR., about 1 July, 1940, detached MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill., ordered to temporary duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, until about 21 July, 1940, then to Central Recruiting Division, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. LePage Cronmiller, about 17 June, 1940, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai,

China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Pierce", sailing Shanghai, 17 June.

1st Lt. George H. Brockway, about 17 June, 1940, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Pierce", sailing Shanghai, 17 June.

1st Lt. Robert E. Stannah, about 17 June, 1940, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Pierce", sailing Shanghai, 17 June.

1st Lt. Henry B. Cain, Jr., about 17 June, 1940, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Pierce", sailing Shanghai, 17 June.

1st Lt. Benjamin L. McMakin, detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAS, Alameda, Calif.

1st Lt. Samuel R. Shaw, on completion of promotion examinations in June, detached Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

2d Lt. William J. O'Neill, about 1 July, 1940, detached MD, NAS, San Juan, P. R., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. John R. Lirette, about 1 June, 1940, detached MB, NYd, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Edward A. Clark, MCR., on or about 5 June, 1940, detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., ordered home and relieved from active duty.

Ch. QM. Clk. Ray W. Jeter, on 2 June, 1940, assigned to active duty at Depot of Supplies, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. QM. Clk. Elmer E. Earde, about 15 July, 1940, detached Headquarters Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Mar. Gun. Ludolf F. Jensen, detached MB, NYd, Pearl Harbor, T. H., to Dept. of Pacific.

Ch. Mar. Gun. James J. Harrington, about 20 July, 1940, detached MD, NAD, Mare Island, Calif., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Mar. Gun. George F. Haubensack, about 20 June, 1940, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MD, NAD, Mare Island, Calif.

Mar. Gun. James R. Tucker, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

Mar. Gun. Millard T. Shepard, detached Base Air Det., FMF, Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. John B. Sebree, on 1 June, 1940, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., and ordered home for retirement.

Lt. Col. Frederick E. Stack, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge", due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July, 1940.

1st Lt. Robert T. Stivers, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge", due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July, 1940.

1st Lt. Arnold F. Johnston, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge", due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July, 1940.

1st Lt. Alexander B. Swenceski, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge", due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July, 1940.

Major James E. Kerr, detached MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I., to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge", due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

Capt. William F. Coleman, detached MD, Tientsin, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Dixon Goen, detached MD, Tientsin, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. William F. Kramer, detached MD, Tientsin, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

Capt. Bernard S. Kirk, detached MB, NYd, Cavite, P. I., to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

Capt. Thomas A. Tighe, Retd., about 1 June, 1940, detached Recruiting Dist., Chicago, Ill., to Recruiting Dist., Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. David S. McDougal, about 28 May, 1940, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

1st Lt. Edwin L. Hamilton, about 28 May, 1940, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

2d Lt. Curtis R. Vander Heyden, about 28 May, 1940, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

1st Lt. Joe C. McHaney, detached MD, USS "Augusta," to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Raymond L. Murray, detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Herbert R. Amey, Jr., detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Donn C. Hart, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Pierce," due to arrive San Francisco, about 4 July.

1st Lt. Harvey S. Walseth, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, Quantico, Va., via SS "President Pierce," due to arrive San Francisco, about 4 July.

1st Lt. Louis B. Robertshaw, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, USS "Reina Mercedes," NA Annapolis, Md., via SS "President Coolidge," due to arrive San Francisco, about 18 July.

1st Lt. Charles R. Nicholson, about 7 June, 1940, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Arthur R. Stacy, about 7 June, 1940, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Daniel J. Hennessy, about 7 June, 1940, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Lloyd H. Reilly, on 1 June, 1940, detached MB, NYd, Charleston, S. C., and ordered home for retirement.

2d Lt. Luther E. Seibert, about 28 May, 1940, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lt. Gordon B. MacMeekin, MCR, detached 4th Defense Bn., FME, MB, Parris Island, S. C., ordered home and relieved from active duty.

Mar. Gun. Ray A. Trevelyan, about 5 June, 1940, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to Base Air Det. FME, Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I., via SS "Coamo," sailing New York, N. Y., 11 July.

The following named officers were promoted to the grades indicated, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on 24 May, 1940, with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Col. Raphael Griffin—14 August, 1939, No. 3.

Col. David L. S. Brewster—1 Oct., 1939, No. 1.

Major Herbert P. Becker—14 August, 1939, No. 16.

Major William C. Purple—14 August, 1939, No. 17.

Major Charles L. Filke, 14 August 1939, No. 16.

Major Harold D. Harris—1 April, 1939, No. 5.

Capt. John W. Sapp, Jr.—14 August, 1939, No. 16.

Capt. Floyd B. Parks—14 August, 1939, No. 20.

Following midshipmen of graduating class of 1940, appointed second lieutenants in Marine Corps and ordered to Basic School, MB, NYd, Phila., Pa., to report not later than 1 July:

John W. Antonelli

John P. Brody

Otis V. Calhoun, Jr.

Leon E. Chabot

Talbot F. Collins

Eugene A. Dueber, Jr.

John B. Edgar, Jr.

Horace H. Figures

Lawrence F. Fox

Alfred B. Hebeisen

George W. Herring

Frederick J. Karch

Edwin C. Kimball

Louis N. King

Jack F. McCallum

Edward V. Mendenhall, Jr.

Harvey M. Miller

Louis G. Monville

John H. Partridge

Joseph S. Skoczylas

James H. Tatch

Paul S. Treitel

Edwin F. Wann, Jr.

Gerald G. Williams

David C. Wolfe

Col. Charles D. Barrett, orders to FME, MCB, San Diego, revoked. Detached 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Col. Presley M. Rixey, Retd., assigned to active duty as officer in charge, Central Recruiting Div., Chicago, Ill.

Col. Earl H. Jenkins, orders 30 April modified; on completion of temporary duty at Camp Perry, O., about 21 July, ordered to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

Col. Edward W. Banker, Retd., assigned to active duty as Base Quartermaster, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. John Dixon, Retd., assigned to active duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. James A. Mixson, on 1 July, 1940, detached NER, MB, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Ery M. Spencer, orders detaching Headquarters Marine Corps to MCB, San Diego, revoked.

Major Murl Corbett, Retd., assigned to active duty as OIC, Recruiting District, Springfield, Mass.

Major Harry A. Ellsworth, Retd., assigned to active duty at MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Major Herbert P. Becker, orders detaching 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va., revoked.

1st Lt. Elwood W. Seeds, orders detaching 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va., revoked.

Major Glenn E. Hayes, Retd., on 10 June, 1940, assigned active duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Major William T. Evans, orders detaching 1st Marine Aircraft Gr., 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va., and ordering home to await retirement, revoked.

Major Edwin J. Mund, Retd., detailed an Assistant Quartermaster.

Major William N. McKelvy, Jr., about 5 June, 1940, detached Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.

Major Francis M. Wilburn, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 21st Bn. MCR, Charlotte, N. C.

Major Allen E. Simon, Retd., assigned to active duty as OIC, Recruiting Dist., Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. Leo F. S. Heran, Retd., on 15 July, 1940, assigned active duty as CO, MD, RS, NYd, Phila., Pa.

Capt. Stephen F. Drew, Retd., on 5 June, 1940, assigned to active duty as OIC, Recruiting Dist., Nashville, Tenn.

Capt. Clarence J. O'Donnell, on reporting relief in June, detached MD, USS "San Francisco" to MB, Puget Sound, NYd, Bremerton, Wash.

Capt. William A. Kengla, detached MD, Tientsin, China, to FME, MCB, San Diego, —arrive San Francisco via SS "President Taft," 1 August.

1st Lt. Wesley M. Platt detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, to FME, MCB, San Diego—arrive San Francisco via SS "President Taft," 1 August.

Capt. Edmund B. Games, orders to Infantry School revoked—on detachment MD USS "Savannah" ordered FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. John A. Tobbs, Retd., assigned to active duty as OIC, Recruiting Dist., St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. Maurice A. Willard, Retd., on 24 June, assigned active duty at Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C. Detailed an Assistant Paymaster, effective 24 June.

Capt. Carl S. Schmidt, Retd., on 29 June, assigned active duty at MB Parris Island, S. C. Detailed as Assistant Paymaster, effective 29 June.

Capt. Clovis C. Coffman, orders detaching Marine Corps Schools to MB, SB, New London, revoked. Detached Marine Corps Schools to 1st Mar. Brig., FME, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Ray W. Jeter, Retd., promoted to rank captain on retired list.

Capt. Robert W. Gordon, MCR, on 2 June, assigned active duty MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Richard W. Sooy, MCR, assigned active duty MB, Quantico, Va., from 2 June to about 2 Sept.

1st Lt. Harry A. Waldorf, about 1 July, 1940, detached MB, NAS, San Pedro, Calif., to MB, NYd, Mare Island.

1st Lt. Frederic H. Lemmer, about 29 June, detached MB, NYd, Charleston, to MB, SB, Colo Solo, C. Z., via SS "Tolosa," sailing New Orleans, 6 July.

1st Lt. Richard D. Hughes, orders detaching 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, to NAS, Pensacola, revoked.

1st Lt. Ronald B. Wilde, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, to FME, MCB, San Diego—arrive San Francisco via "President Taft," 1 August.

1st Lt. Bruno A. Hochmuth, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, to FME, MCB, San Diego—arrive San Francisco via "President Taft," 1 August.

1st Lt. William R. Wendt, detached MB, AE, Peiping, to Coast Arty. School, Fort Monroe, Va., —arrive San Francisco, via "President Taft," 1 August.

1st Lt. Frank P. Hager, Jr., orders to Field Artillery School revoked. On detachment MD USS "Tennessee," ordered to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Frank L. Kilmarin, orders to Coast Artillery School revoked. On detachment MD USS "Saratoga," ordered to FME, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Marvin H. Bloom, orders to Field Artillery School revoked. On detachment MD USS "New Mexico," ordered to FME, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Wilmer E. Barnes, orders to Field Artillery School revoked. On detachment, MD USS "Mississippi," ordered to FME, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. John A. Anderson, orders to Infantry School revoked. On detachment MB, NYd, Pearl Harbor, ordered FME, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. James M. Clark, orders detaching 1st Mar. Brig., FME, to MD, RS, NYd, Phila., Pa., revoked.

2d Lt. Ernest W. Sparks, MCR, on or about 31 May, 1940, detached MB, Quantico, Va., ordered home and relieved from active duty.

2d Lt. John W. Arnold, MCR, on 3 June, 1940, detached FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif., ordered home and relieved from active duty.

Ch. QM, Clk. Joseph C. Brochek, orders detaching MCB, San Diego, and ordered home for retirement, revoked.

QM, Clk. Rupert E. Stone, on 15 June, 1940, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

U. S. MARINE CORPS ENLISTED

Corp Andrew E. Simons—to Phila., CS.

Corp Howard J. McQuern—to FME Quantico.

Corp French W. Dinsmore—to So. Charleston.

Corp James F. Hennessy—to Phila.

Corp Harold D. McArthur—to Boston.

Corp Arnold C. Berry—to Pensacola.

Corp John M. Jagoda—to Phila., AS.

Corp Geo. T. O'Brien—to US.

Sgt W. K. Akerley—to Cuba.

Corp James F. Mitchell, Jr.—to Boston.

Sgt John J. Palko—to Air One.

Corp Walter P. Fromberg—to New York.

Sgt Dean F. Witoski—to FME San Diego.

Corp Patzy Petrillo—to Air One.

Corp John E. Steer—to San Diego.

QM Sgt Homer J. Gravelle—to San Diego.

Corp John W. McKenzie—to Air One.

Sgt Ira L. Kessler—to Quantico.

Corp Fred M. Conley—to FME Quantico.

Corp Robt. V. Elliott—to Yorktown.

TSgt Ernest M. Scofield—to Air Two.

Corp Stephen W. Roberts—to Quantico.

Corp John J. O'Connell—to Portsmouth NP.

Corp James J. Dougherty—to Norfolk for SS.

Corp Eros G. Witt—to San Diego.

Corp Edgar Smith—to Quantico.

Sgt Raymond F. Parker—to Norfolk.

1st Sgt Gerald A. Nehouse—to Asiatics.

Sgt Aldwin B. Lawrence—to 15th Bn., USMC(R).

Pl Sgt Henry L. Watson—to San Diego.

Corp Jos. D. Sharpe—WM to Charleston, SC.

Corp Robt. L. Cooper—to FME Quantico.

Mess Sgt Frank C. Kubick—to NYd Wash.

Corp Dominick Vanditti—to San Diego.

Sgt Aaron J. Cappel—to Norfolk.

Corp John W. Frye—to Norfolk.

Sgt Orville L. Bibb—to Quantico.

Corp Stephen F. King—to Jacksonville.

Sgt John P. McLaughlin—to Norfolk.

Corp Stanton L. Williams—to Norfolk.

Corp Forrest W. Neunjahr—to Air One.
Sgt Albert W. Faby—to Quantico.
Corp Walter H. Robinson—to Air Two.
Sgt Noel A. Jackson—to 1st Marine Brig.
Sgt Gene E. Smith—to MB Quantico.
Corp Jos. Czynski—to Air One.
Corp Robt E. Allen, Jr.—to Air One.
Corp Johnnie D. Walker—to FMF Quantico.

Corp Cecil O'D Shimata—to FMF Quantico.

MGS Jos J. Jones—to Wakefield.
QMS Robt. C. Hoffman—to Wakefield.
Stf Sgt Emile P. Jounillou—to Wakefield.

Sgt Wm. A. Reno—to Wakefield.

Corp John J. Grazioli—to Quantico.

Corp John M. Peterson—to MCRTD.

Corp Albert C. Corbett—to Great Lakes.

Corp Alvie R. Stutesman—to San Diego.

Corp Abe Marcofsky—to New York.

Corp Wm. W. Lotz—to Phila.

Stf Sgt John A. Clayton—to 6th Bu., USMC(O).

Stf Sgt Frank J. Cermak—to 1st Bu., USMC(O).

Stf Sgt Arthur W. Earhart—to 4th Bu., USMC(O).

Corp Alfred G. Phillips—to Yorktown.

Corp Frank Becker, Jr.—to Boston.

Corp Oertel H. Cross—to New York.

TSgt Frederick D. Davis—to DofS.

Corp Millard A. McCloud—to San Diego.

Sgt Lawrence Baldwin—to Air Two.

Sgt Wesley D. McNutt—to Quantico.

Sgt Chas W. Seagle—to Quantico.

Corp Theo Suptelny—to Boston.

Pt Sgt Gilbert McConville—to San Diego.

Corp Morris Shenker—to Phila.

Corp John E. Smith—to FMF Quantico.

MTS Luther G. Norris—to Air Two.

Corp Stanley H. Rose—to Phila.

Corp Harry J. Werner—to Great Lakes.

Corp Henry O. T. Hasty—to Phila.

1st Sgt Frank Skwiralski—to Asiatic.

Corp John W. Fiser—to Quantico.

Sgt Keith D. Campbell—to PI.

Sgt Roger T. Kirk—to 4th DBn.

Stf Sgt Harold M. Tupper—to HQ FM.

Sgt Ned M. Emmons—to Newport.

Corp Chandler E. Fouché—to China.

Drum Major Jackson P. Raubhof—to Shanghai.

Corp Wm. A. Kahl—to Peiping.

Stf Sgt Owen M. Lillard—to Pearl Harbor.

Sgt Alfred T. Rind, Jr.—to Cavite.

Corp Roy S. Best—to Cavite.

Corp Edward L. Berry—to Shanghai.

Corp Loren O. Schneider—to Shanghai.

Corp Robt E. Ryan—to Shanghai.

TS Eugene O. Commander—to Cavite.

Corp Geo P. Hinsey—to New York.

Stf Sgt Albert J. Miller—to Pearl Harbor.

Corp Raymond Davis—to Oahu.

Corp Louis M. Eaton—to Tientsin.

Corp Geo Livingston—to Peiping.

Corp Guey E. Calhoun—to 4th Def Bu.

Corp Philip J. Hays, Jr.—to DofS Phila.

Corp Robt A. Smith—to Peiping.

Pt Sgt John C. Carey—to PI.

Corp John C. Taylor—to Quantico.

Stf Sgt Harry A. Skaggs—to Phila.

ChkC James F. Elliott—to Quantico.

Sgt Cecil F. Wagner—to San Diego.

Sgt Coy G. Moore—to PI.

Sgt Monroe L. Wightman—to San Diego.

Corp Alvis W. Dowsy—to San Diego.

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Sgt Thos J. Guthrie—to Phila.

Sgt Leontron P. Denne—to Cape May.

Sgt Leonard C. Muesing—to Cape May.

Sgt E. M. Bell—to Oklahoma City.

Sgt Lawton H. Smith—to Cincinnati.

Sgt Garnett A. Sharit—to Chicago.

Sgt DeWitt F. Blackwell—to Savannah.

Sgt Orville L. Bibb—to Oklahoma City.

Sgt Wm. G. Barton—to PI.

Sgt John M. Potts—to PI.

Corp Harold A. Barrett—to PI.

Corp Leonard L. Davis, Jr.—to PI.

Corp Frank A. Bettist—to PI.

Corp Percy W. Hawes—to PI.

Corp Edward B. McNeill, Jr.—to PI.

Sgt Paul E. Brandenburg—to 1st Mar. Brig.

Sgt Robt Vernon—to 6th Bn MCR.

Sgt Chas E. Bogart—to 13th Bn MCR.

Sgt Cecil T. Carraway—to 15th Bn MCR.

PlSgt Marko G. Belovich—to San Diego.

Sgt Edward S. Norris—to San Diego.

Sgt Eugene A. O'Connor—to San Diego.

Sgt. Frederick W. Huppert, Jr.—to San Diego.

Sgt Mark A. Pope—to San Diego.

Sgt Joe A. Shynkarek—to San Diego.

Sgt Thomas R. Thomas—to San Diego.

Corp Lester F. Graham—to Annapolis.

Corp Clark D. Hayden—to Annapolis.

Corp John R. Snyder—to Annapolis.

Corp Wm J. Jacisin—to Annapolis.

Corp Walter S. Klebowski—to Annapolis.

Corp John R. Snyder—to Annapolis.

Corp Edward E. Mills—to Annapolis.

ROGERS, John Dunlap, NYd New York.

SHARP, John Willie, NAS Pensacola.

STROM, Henry Albert, FMF Parris Island.

GARDNER, George Edward, NS Key West, Fla.

MURRAY, Wallace Jasper, FMF Quantico.

ROBERTS, Stephen Wallace, NYd Portsmouth, Va.

SMITH, Charles Cecil, MD Quantico.

THOMAS, Robert Price, MC San Clements Is.

LOGAN, Raymond Elton, NAS Pensacola.

LEMMON, Archie Carl, MB Quantico.

KNOWLES, Robert Walter, NAD St. Juliens Creek.

RYAN, Sydney Joseph, MB Quantico.

BECK, Parker Bernard, PSNYd Bremerton Wash.

ADAMS, Williams Otto, FMF San Diego.

KANE, Henry, FMF San Diego.

STEWART, Richard Everett, MB San Diego.

ALLEN, William Monroe, MB San Diego.

HOLMES, Paul DuBois, MB San Diego.

DIXON, John Francis, NYd Mare Island.

FREE, Marvin Davis, NAS Pensacola.

GARRETT, Emil, NTPs Newport, R. I.

LA RUE, James Squire, MB San Diego.

GRIFFIN, Ivan Herbert, MD Shanghai.

LAWLESS, Michael Hanley, MD Peiping.

McFARLAN, Robert John, Jr., MB Quantico.

MIKELL, James William, MB Parris Island.

PARRETT, Howard Ray, MD Peiping.

PITTMAN, DeVaughn, Peiping.

ROUGHTON, Albert Leven, Jr., Parris Island.

WELKEY, Joseph John, Peiping.

BARROW, Washington, Jr., NYd New York.

BAND, Lee Joseph, Reetz, Chicago.

HUFFMAN, Robert Hurdle, NAS Pensacola.

SKNOWRONKE, Alfred, USS "Astoria."

BAYER, James Anton, NYd New York.

RINDFLEISCH, Walter Frederick, NOR, Norfolk, Va.

RUDDER, Harry Ernest, World's Fair, New York.

SULLIVAN, Philip William, Tientsin.

TAYLOR, Don, Peiping.

TREES, Marion Wesley, MDR Cap May.

TYSON, Reuben Ladrew, MCB San Diego.

WEISS, Howard James Joseph, MD Shanghai.

GRAHAM, Ray, FMF San Diego.

LATIMER, Byron, FMF Parris Island.

LIPPOLD, John Alwin, MB Parris Island.

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ZENT, Raymond Marshall, USNH Wash.
FOY, James Alexander, NAS Dover, N. J.
RAY, John, MB Parris Island.
STEFANCSIK, Stephen, NYd Boston, Mass.
BEALL, Robert Edward Lee, NAS Pensacola, Fla.

BIBB, Orville Lee, NAS Pensacola.
OHINA, Joseph Stanley, NYd New York.
HULET, Ethel Warren, DQM San Fran.
BASS, Paul, NYd New York.
ROSE, George Harold, PSB Quantico.
STEER, John Edward, MCB San Diego.
EHRlich, Murray, FMF San Diego.
JENKINS, Clarence Lee, FMF San Diego.
KLEIN, Charles, MB Parris Island.
RAWLS, Alton, MCB San Diego.
COX, Max, USNH Washington.
LIVELY, Claude Edward, MCB San Diego.
WAGNER, Cecil Fenell, PSB Quantico, Va.
WYRICK, Vernon James, MB Parris Island, SC.

EAGAN, William Finton, Rec-Ship, Phila.
HAGOOD, Fletcher Marvin, MCB San Diego.
JONES, Coleman Charles, NYd New York, N. Y.

LONG, Paul, FMF Quantico, Va.
HAMMOND, Royden Jefferson, DQM San Fran.
ALLEN, Tommie Harrison, MCB San Diego.

ASHLEY, George Clinton, MB Parris Island.
BROWN, Charles Elsworth, PSNYd Bremerton, Wash.
LEONARD, Lonnie Harmon PSNYd Bremerton, Wash.

McANTS, Leslie Dupre, PSNYd Bremerton, Wash.
MANER, Floyd Cecil, FMF Quantico.
MILLER, Norman Van, FMF San Diego.
SMITH, William Parker, MCB San Diego.
ZOLLICOFFER, George Barney, FMF San Diego.

BRAHAM, Willis Henry, Jr., MB Parris Island.
COCKSEY, Andrew Jackson, FMF Quantico.
JONES, Eugene Cuthbert, MB Parris Island.

JONES, William Cawter, FMF Quantico.
HUGHES, William Robert, HGMC Washington.
WALLER, Earnest Ray, MNYd New York.

BROWNSCOMBE, Clement Dale, FMF Quantico.
WITHERSPOON, Woodrow Wilson, MB Quantico.
ADAMS, Jewett Franklin, MDRR Wakefield, Mass.

BITTER, George Anthony, NOB Norfolk, Va.
SIXAHAN, Patrick John, NYd New York.
DAVIS, Albert Rodger, MCB San Diego.

RUSSELL, Matthew Ray, NAS Pensacola, Fla.
BJORK, Clarence Louis, FMF San Diego.
BUTZ, Peter Paul, MD Peiping.

DURE, Leland Norton, MD Shanghai.
GILLETTE, Wallace Maynard, MD Peiping.
HUEY, James White, FMF Quantico.

LA POINTE, Adrain Joseph, MS Guantanamo Bay.
PAYTON, Leonard Cedric, NAS San Diego.
INGRAM, George, NYd Wash., D. C.

KIDD, Arthur Ford, NYd New York.
ROBERSON, Frank Raymond, PSB Quantico.
WITHERS, Sam Watt, FMF Quantico.

GOMM, Lloyd Elsie, Jr., NYd Phila.
HALL, Clyde Leslie, Mar Band, Wash., D. C.
DOWNTAIN, Clarence Edward, Jr., NYd New York.

RUSH, John Thurmond, MB Parris Island.
CHEFORD, Lucian Coe, PSB Quantico.
HENDERSON, Luke Mack, 15th Bn., USMCR.

KELLY, Joseph Edward, NYd Phila.

TRANSFERRED TO RESERVES

Tech-Sgt. William H. Jimmerson, USMC, Class 1(c), 31 May, 1940. Future address: St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS

The following named men were placed on the retired list of the enlisted of the U. S. Marine Corps on the date set opposite each name:

QM Sgt. Charles L. Riggs, USMCR (F), 1 June, 1940.
QM-Sgt. Elmer T. Pontier, USMC, 1 June, 1940.

Gy-Sgt. Fred Robinson, USMCR (F), 1 June, 1940.
Gy-Sgt. William H. Barr, USMCR (F), 1 June, 1940.

1st-Sgt. James W. Rurnworth, USMCR (F), 1 June, 1940.
1st-Sgt. James W. Scott, USMCR, 1 June, 1940.

1st-Sgt. Jesse D. Duke, USMCR (F), 1 May, 1940.
Prin-Mus. Gerardus J. Bies, USMC, 1 June, 1940.

Sgt. John Brudna, USMC, 1 June, 1940.

PROMOTIONS

TO MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT:
Landry, Frederick A.

TO GUNNERY SERGEANT:
Haynes, Carl

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT:
Swift, Earl V.

TO DRUM MAJOR:
Wydick, James E.

TO PLATOON SERGEANT:
Barr, James A.

TO STAFF SERGEANT:
Gibson, Neil W. (Cler)

TO SERGEANT:
Allen, Charles A.
Anderson, Berman E.
Bath, Lynn E. (FM)
Carr, Donald L. (FM)
Cato, Wilbur E. (Avia)
Galles, Gilbert W. (FM)
Graff, Horace R.
Horgan, Francis E. (FM)
Pointer, Albert L. (Avia)
Trotta, Joseph S. (FM)
Wells, James V.
White, Walter R.
Berry, Richard L. (FM)
Crabtree, James M. (FM)
Folsom, Allison G. Jr.
Friend, Victor S. Jr. (GMD)
Hibbard, Roscoe C. (FM)
Hughes, Harold D. (FM)
Richardson, John J.
Spencer, Edward L. (FM)
Adams, Orval E.
Dougherty, James J. Jr.
Gillett, Charles E.
Kensick, Casmer M.
Ray, Clifton H.
Schmidtman, Robert E.

TO CORPORAL:
Besso, John E. (FM)
Black, Lester L. Jr., (FM)
Carson, John R.
Cole, Charles O. (QMD)
Dunn, William E. Jr. (FM)
Edmonson, William L.
Eubanks, Floyd K. (Avia)
Gerlach, Harold L. (Mess)
Giff, Louis E. (QMD)
Hamilton, Earl F. (FM)
Lamb, Raymond
Meade, Kelse (FM)
McSweeney, Thomas M.
Nemits, Steve
Patterson, Robert L.
Lankow, Kenneth L. (FM)
Rowell, Zachrah B. (FM)
Sanderson, Boyd A. (FM)
Saul, John C.
Schwendemann, Vincent J.
Seamans, Floyd B. (Avia)
Serman, Robert D. (FM)
Wheeler, Robert T.
Wydella, Thomas J. (Avia)
Clements, Earl J. (Mess)
Crosby, Morris V.
Futch, Cecil
Glendenning, John E. (QMD)
Londermilk, Jesse G.
Moller, George A.
McGrante, John M.
Richard, John J.
Vasilakos, James A.
Sappington, Egbert O.
Stutesman, Alvie R.
Thomas, Roger L.
Tyburezy, George J.
Via, Lawrence L.
Wetherel, Tony H.
Wilkinson, Charley
Wleczorek, Casimir S. (FM)
Williams, Stanton L. (QMD)
Wind, Robert Z.
Anderson, Robert W.
Bailey, Jordan W.
Barber, Stewart C.
Boze, Robert E. (QMD)
Cochran, James F. (Avia)
Corbett, Albert C.
Cotton, Walter W.
Davidson, Otto W.
DiBona, Nino A. (FM)
Gee, Barlow R.
Gennusa, Joseph J. (QMD)
Hough, Francis

Johnson, Albert E. Jr. (Mess)
Kidwell, "J." "D".
Lollar, Robert E.
Manning, Harold E.
Manning, Wendell W. Jr. (FM)
Michal, Walter E. (FM)
Pongonis, Anthony
Allen, Louis A.
Carlson, Roy R.
Cook, Robert S. (Comm)
Gordon, John W.
Greeson, Carl W.
Horn, Robert L.
Jones, Edward A.
Martin, David F.
McIntyre, John J.
Nelson, Arthur L.
Radford, Norman D. (QMD)
Richey, Lewis H.
Samball, Albert F. (Comm)
Taulbee, Robert
Walker, Howard I.

DEATHS

The following deaths have been reported to Marine Corps Headquarters during the month of May, 1940:

BROWN, Lurel Hawkins, Pfc., USMC, died May 24, 1940, of disease at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Leora H. Brown, mother, Wilmet, Arkansas.

DISTIFANO, Mariano Joseph, Sgt., USMC, died May 18, 1940, as the result of injuries sustained in accident, railroad train striking automobile at Quantico, Virginia. Next of kin: Mrs. Betty L. Distifano, wife, Potomac Inn, Quantico, Virginia.

GASPARD, Louis, Pvt., USMC, drowned April 20, 1940, at Quantico, Virginia. Next of kin: Mrs. Alice Gaspard, mother, Indian Bayou, Louisiana.

STOKES, Robert Howard, Pvt., USMC, drowned April 26, 1940, at Naval Fuel Depot, La Playa, California. Next of kin: Mr. Joseph H. Stokes, father, Oxford, Mississippi.

TOGUS, Jess Raymond, Pfc., USMC, died May 26, 1940, at Marine Barracks, Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada. Next of kin: Mrs. Helen Robbins, sister, Drummond, Montana.

CARROLL, Martin, Gy. Sgt., USMC, retired, died March 15, 1940, of disease at New Smyrna Beach, Florida. Next of kin: Mrs. Ann Carroll, wife, c/o R. G. Albrecht, R. 104 E., Peoria, Illinois.

HUGHES, Edgar Leo, Corporal, USMC, retired, died April 5, 1940, of disease at U. S. Veterans Administration Facility, Oteen, N. C. Next of kin: Mrs. Sue Meyers, sister, 4604 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

GRADUATES OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1940

CHALFANT, William, III, Major, USMCR (O), Junior Course.

KNOWLAN, Joseph R., Major, USMCR(O), Senior Reserve.

HOFFMAN, Joseph T., 1st Lt., USMCR(V), Basic.

BROWN, Jack H., 2nd Lt., USMCR(V), Basic.

COYTE, Ralph, 2nd Lt., USMCR(V), Basic.

HOLT, Phillip C., 2nd Lt., USMCR(O), Basic.

BLACK, William W. C., Sgt., USMC, Basic.

FERRIS, Schuyler D., Cpl., USMC, Primary.

SCHNEIDER, Morris, Pfc., USMCR(O), Special.

TENTATIVE SAILINGS

CHAUMONT—Leave San Pedro 5 June; arrive San Francisco 6 June, leave 21 June; arrive Honolulu 28 June, leave 1 July; arrive Guam 13 July, leave 15 July; arrive Manila 20 July.

NOTE: "Chaumont" departs Manila for United States via Guam and Honolulu on 22 August, 1940.

HENDERSON—Leave Manila 28 May; arrive Guam 2 June, leave 3 June; arrive Honolulu 15 June, leave 17 June; arrive San Francisco 24 June, leave 8 July; arrive San Pedro 10 July, leave 11 July; arrive San Diego 12 July, leave 15 July; arrive Canal Zone 25 July, leave 25 July; arrive Guantanamo 1 August, leave 1 August; arrive Norfolk 5 August.

NOTE: "Henderson" at Norfolk Navy Yard for overhaul 9 August-13 October, 1940.

NITRO—Leave Mare Island 5 June; arrive Pearl Harbor 11 June.

NOTE: "Nitro" tentatively scheduled depart Pearl Harbor for East Coast on 18 June, 1940.

PYRO—Arrive San Diego 3 June, leave 5 June; arrive San Pedro 6 June, leave 8 June; arrive Mare Island 10 June, leave 15 June; arrive Puget Sound 18 June.

NOTE: "Pyro" tentatively scheduled depart Puget Sound for Pearl Harbor on 5 July, 1940.

WM. WARD BURROWS—Leave Norfolk 27 June; arrive New York (Weehawken) 29 June, leave 8 July; arrive NOB Norfolk 9 July, leave 12 July; arrive Guantanamo 16 July, leave 16 July; arrive Canal Zone 19 July, leave 22 July; arrive San Diego 31 July, leave 2 August; arrive San Pedro 3 August, leave 3 August; arrive Mare Island 5 August, leave 8 August; arrive Alameda 8 August.

NOTE: "Burrows" schedule contingent on no delay in present date of completion at Navy Yard Norfolk—25 June, 1940.

CAPELLA—Leave Philadelphia 4 June; arrive NOB Norfolk 5 June, leave 17 June; arrive Guantanamo 22 June, leave 22 June; arrive Canal Zone 25 June.

NOTE: "Capella" assigned to FFD2 towing group from 25 June until arrival Pearl Harbor about 1 September, 1940.

SIRIUS—NOTE: "Sirius" assigned to ClinCus for temporary duty in Hawaiian-West Coast Areas until latter part of August, 1940.

SPICA—Leave NOB Norfolk 4 June; arrive Guantanamo 9 June, leave 10 June; arrive Canal Zone 13 June, leave 17 June; arrive San Diego 29 June, leave 2 July; arrive San Pedro 3 July, leave 5 July; arrive Mare Island 7 July, leave 12 July; arrive Puget Sound 15 July.

NOTE: "Spica" at Navy Yard Puget Sound for restricted availability 16-30 July, 1940.

VEGA—Leave Puget Sound 20 June; arrive Sitka 23 June, leave 1 July; arrive Kodiak 3 July, leave 12 July; arrive Puget Sound 17 July.

NOTE: "Vega" departs from Seattle on 1 August, 1940, for annual voyage to Pribilof Islands via Dutch Harbor.

PATOKA—Leave NOB Norfolk 18 June; arrive Key West 22 June, leave 24 June; arrive Gulf Area 28 June, leave 29 June; arrive Guantanamo 5 July, leave 8 July; arrive Norfolk 13 July.

NOTE: "Patoka" at Navy Yard Norfolk for overhaul during period 22 July-24 September, 1940.

PLATTE—Leave NOB Norfolk 31 May; arrive Gulf Area 5 June, leave 7 June; arrive Canal Zone 11 June, leave 13 June; arrive Gulf Area 18 June, leave 19 June; arrive Canal Zone 24 June.

NOTE: (1) "Platte" assigned to YFD2 towing group from 23 June until arrival Pearl Harbor about 1 September, 1940. (2) Upon completion above assignment "Platte" to report to ClinCus for duty in Basefor.

RAMAPO—Leave Midway 28 May; arrive Guam 7 June, leave 8 June; arrive Manila 15 June, leave 25 June; arrive Mare Island 21 July.

NOTE: "Ramapo" at Navy Yard Mare Island for overhaul period 22 July-13-17 September, 1940.

RAPIDAN—Arrive Gulf Area 3 June, leave 5 June; arrive NOB Norfolk 12 June, leave 28 June; arrive Key West 2 July, leave 5 July; arrive Gulf Area 9 July, leave 11 July; arrive Guantanamo 17 July, leave 19 July; arrive Gulf Area 24 July, leave 25 July; arrive Norfolk 1 August.

NOTE: "Rapidan" at Navy Yard Norfolk for restricted availability 13-27 June, 1940.

SALINAS—Leave Gulf Area 31 May; arrive Guantanamo 6 June, leave 8 June; arrive Gulf Area 13 June, leave 14 June; arrive Boston 23 June, leave 25 June; arrive Melville 26 June, leave 27 June; arrive Norfolk 29 June.

NOTE: "Salinas" at NOB Norfolk for boiler cleaning during period 29 June-12 July, 1940.

SEPULGA—Leave Mare Island 31 May; arrive San Pedro 2 June, leave 4 June; arrive Midway 18 June, leave 21 June; arrive Guam 1 July, leave 2 July; arrive Manila 8 July, leave 18 July; arrive Mare Island 14 August.

NOTE: "Sepulga" at Navy Yard Mare Island, for restricted availability 15-29 August, 1940.

TRINITY—Leave Guam 31 May; arrive Manila 7 June, leave 20 July; arrive San Diego 15 August.

SPECIAL NOTES: "Wharton" undergoing conversion at Robins Dry Dock Corporation, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, New York. Completion date September, 1940. Will outfit at Navy Yard, New York—October, 1940. "Wm. Ward Burrows" undergoing conversion at Navy Yard, Norfolk. Completion date 25 June, 1940.

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WE SEE IN THE NEWS

WARSHIP PLANS BEING CHANGED

Planes Proving Effective, Officers Tell Optimists

Warship designs are being changed to meet and offset attack from the skies which, since the beginning of the European conflict, has proved more effective than was previously estimated, Lt. Robert R. Buck, U. S. N., told members of the Norfolk Optimist Club.

Speaking at the club's luncheon yesterday at the Albany restaurant, Lieutenant Buck pointed out that the effectiveness of the airplane, if anything, was underestimated before the outbreak of hostilities. To meet this growing menace to sea power, Lieutenant Buck said changes are being made in the designs of warships.

In his talk Lieutenant Buck explained how the big guns on a battleship are fired. He was introduced by H. O. Durham, Optimist president.

—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

BEAM CAN DESTROY SUBS, CLAIM OF U. S. INVENTOR

LYNN, Mass., April 4 (U.P.)—Christian Wilson, 51, an inventor, today said he has developed a radio beam device capable of detecting and destroying submarines. He said he had offered his invention to the United States and British governments.

Wilson, a former auto mechanic, said he expected to demonstrate the device to this government soon. He said the machine is portable and can be carried in an ordinary suitcase.

—San Diego Tribune-Sun

NAVY BOMBERS IN PATROL OF PASSAGE

Navy patrol planes are maintaining close watch on ships passing through the Windward passage in the Caribbean, and strict military regulations are in effect at the Panama Canal, said Capt. F. H. Roberts, master of the American-Hawaiian freighter *Ohioan*, which sailed north from San Diego late yesterday after discharging cargo from the east coast here. Roberts said twin-motored bombers in the Caribbean closely scrutinize the superstructure of ships going through the passage to see that no attempts are made to change the vessel's identity.

A perfect view of the annular eclipse of the sun was obtained by those aboard the *Ohioan* last Sunday, Roberts reported. He said skies were clear, and that as the sun began to be obscured the temperature dropped three degrees.

—San Diego Tribune-Sun

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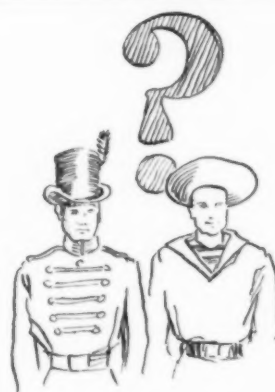
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MARINE ODDITIES



T.J. ALLAN OF NOME, ALASKA, TRAVELLED TO PORTLAND, OREGON, PART WAY BY DOG TEAM, TO JOIN THE MARINE CORPS...

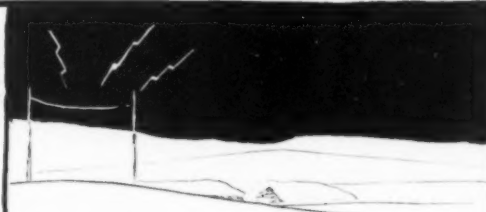


FROM ALL AVAILABLE HISTORICAL DATA, IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT A MARINE SAVED THE LIFE OF LT. STEPHEN DECATUR

DURING THE RAID ON THE 'PHILADELPHIA' INSTEAD OF SEAMAN REUBAN JAMES WHO HAS POPULARLY BEEN GIVEN THIS DISTINCTION...



THE UNITED STATES FIRST AIDED THE HAITIEN GOVERNMENT IN 1799-1800 BY PATROLLING HER COAST AND HELPING PUT DOWN FRENCH PARTISONS AND PRIVATEERS



MODERN MARINES...

AT LAST REPORT, STG. SGT. WALTER GILES WAS CARRYING ON A SUCCESSFUL COURTSHIP IN SAN DIEGO, BY RADIO FROM LITTLE AMERICA...



THE LOST BATTALION OF SAMAR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1901
We are proud to claim the title of the United States Marine

CRAWL is the word for the stroke, but it's no crawling pace when Peter Fick (foreground at right) is breaking records in the sprint swims. He's several times a champion... has broken an impressive list of records. His favorite distances are "the shortest...fastest. His favorite cigarette is the slower-burning brand...Camel. "Camels are milder and cooler, for one thing," he explains. "And they have a flavor that doesn't wear out its welcome."



SPEED won him the title "world's fastest swimmer"— slow burning won him to Camel cigarettes



SPEED WINS IN THE WATER, BUT IT'S SLOW BURNING THAT WINS WITH ME IN A CIGARETTE. CAMELS BURN SLOWER AND GIVE ME **EXTRA MILDNESS** AND **EXTRA COOLNESS** AND **EXTRA SMOKING** PER PACK

**SLOWER-BURNING
CAMELS**

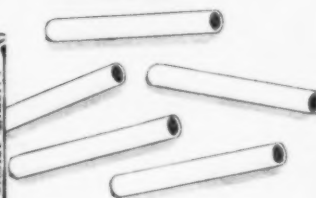
GIVE YOU



"I WANT all the mildness I can get in my smoking," says Pete Fick (on diving-board). "Camels burn slower and give me what I want—even give me extra smoking."

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The longer you are a Camel smoker, the more you'll appreciate these extras in pleasure. And if you measure puff by puff, you'll find Camels also give *extra smoking* (see right).



In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than *any* of them. That means, on the average, a smoking *plus* equal to

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